A CONSOLIDATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

AND THE YANKEE FARMER

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AGRICULTURE.

COVERING MEADOWS.

Mr. Wetherbee of Marlborough, who has great improvement in his low boggy land, tells us he has been adopting a cheaper method of burying up od for their ascending the trees passed by, and the vegetable growth on his meadow. He has dug a that the few grubs that did ascend, ascended in the vegetable growth on his meadow. He has dug a broad and deep ditch through it, and he thus obtains the fall. less expense than when he carted soil from a dis-

As he completed his ditch very late in autumn. he proposes to sow his grass seed in the spring e think he will find it better to let his mud be in and bury all the old growth, and after top-dressing seed it down. For he cannot work it well in the spring.

ALLEN W. DODGE.

Hamilton, Jan. 3d. 1844. epring; and if he could he would have nothing but and grain never pays well on such land. His grass tion to the Hon. Mr. Dodge, for another interesting is the main object, and this should be sown after having when he can work his mud to advantage.

There is much land that may be subdued more sweeten till the right season for sowing.

meadow and often find better materials for the sur- to perform these useful arts. face than elsewhere. If any object to cutting a Peach stones will often lie a whole year in the

WARTS ON THE TEATS OF A COW. remedy for warts on the teats of cows. Milk-weed taken out of the shell or you lose it. will often carry them off; and we believe there are | Cherry stones will not bear a covering of earth. various vegetable substances which will kill them You will have no difficulty in making them vegetate at once as soon as they come in contact with the if you strow them on the surface and take care that

will repay our trouble by communicating the fact.

And if in his case it fails he will do a public services by making known the failure.

Though the stone is dropped in June. What is the reason of this? You will find it difficult to make potatoes grow till they have rested one winter. by making known the failure.

FAT Pigs. Mr. Curtis Childs of Framingham, has just killed three pigs that were 8 1-2 months old; each one weighed upwards of three hundred. This is quite well for pigs of that ago.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FRUIT TREES-AND THEIR ENEMIES.

MR. EDITOR,—There is evidently a growing interest taken by our farmers in fruit trees—not in apple trees merely, but in the pear and stone of the best methods of propagation. The pro-cess by which stone fruit is propagated, budding, has been almost exclusively confined to nurserymen, and by many persons, even at this day, when so much information is spread before the public, it is considered a very difficult, if not a mysterious trees. We find the same trouble when we manure process, which to acquire a regular horticultural apprenticeship is essential. The same remarks will apply to the raising of stocks for stone fruit.

would suppose that in books written professedly to instruct in these matters, every thing nisite to insure success would be contained. But whilst much valuable general information is to be derived from such books, many points of een in any book on fruit trees any statement as to the best method of raising peach stocks, and frosts in the spring. One farmer in Sherburne never as to cherry stocks. Witness the inquiries of your correspondents on the subject of much is to be learned, or at least disseminated among the community, on this matter ! For to get a cherry stone to vegetate, though I have planted thousands, and of different kinds, and matter, shed some light upon it for the public

As to peach stones my success has not been uniform by planting them in the fall and leaving them to take care of themselves. I have fol-lowed Nature, as it is called, but Nature will not invariably follow me. The first time ! adopted this method, the stones all vegetated, and the trees came up well—of course, I thought to talk over matters and things amongst ourselves oted this method, the stones all vegetated. following Nature was a capital thing, and so the on the multiplicity of subjects with whi next season I followed her again, but not a single peach stone, out of more than 500, germinated that spring—the next spring, however, the Some ideas have been advanced on the cultitill midsummer, when the trees got above the weeds which had been suffered to grow on the ground where the peach stones were originally

So much for Nature-now for an improveing taken from the peach, in sand or dirt; put them in the ground, slightly covered, in the fall. As for the cotton-bag in which to keep them under ground, I have never tried it, or any other covering but the ground itself. Take up the stones early in the spring, crack them and plant which give a delicious fruit, I have been induced ten days they will all be up, without fail, just as certain as so many peas, or kernels of corn.

Has it ever occurred to you that the borer may tivate and eat, and thereby save a few of my own supplied with chip manure. The question is—
and perhaps you can answer it—were the borers ced here, or rather are they ever intro-

manure?

For years past many orchards in this vicinty have been ravaged by the canker worm,

it. Tarring has been the general preventative, but is not always successful. Last winter, however, did more for us in destroying this pest of orchards, than any thing else. It was observed in the spring that the canker worms did not make their appearance at the usual time, and in fact did not appear at all, or only in small numbers. The winter had the credit of killing them, but in what way, it may not be easy to answer. One fact I will state as throwing some light on the question. An orchard in my neighborhood, which had been overrun the year previous with canker worms, was broken up late last spring. Afterwards the trees were carefully dug round with the pick axe, and at the trunk of each tree, a large quantity of hee grubs was found. From this, would it not seem that the grubs were arrested by the frost in the spring— and you will recollect that the frost continued in the ground unusually late last spring, and that while they were thus held in durance, the peri-

What is the most remarkable in this case is materials handy, covering the surface at much that the grubs were alive, lodged securely under ground, without any apparent attempt to re-move their quarters. You will understand that it was late in the spring when they were thus found, and that if they had the disposition to as-cend the trees, they might easily have done so, days before—but neither this orchard, nor othridges, as it now lies, till August; then spread it ers in our region, were touched, except to a

We again confess ourselves under obliga-

In regard to budding and grafting, most farmers understand pretty well the principle, but they negeasily in this mode than by carting from a distance. lect to practice. You can teach any tyro, in a very The ditches may be dug at any time when the few minutes, how to insert bads and scions; he wil ground is dry enough, and you need not be in great learn more in ten minutes by seeing you perform, naste to level down and sow, let the mud lie and than in ten days of reading, provided he has never before seen the operation. This is our own apole You may cut a ditch on the very border of your gy for not having given very minute directions how

wide and deep ditch they should consider that ditch- ground before they vegetate. This is probably es are fast filling up. The cheeks should always owing to neglect in keeping the stone sufficiently be pared off and the bottom of the ditch should be moist to prevent its hardening. We know of no quite narrow; then you will have grass on the surer way to manage than to bury the stones in earth soon after they are exposed to the air, and crack them in the spring at the time of planting .-A subscriber wishes us to tell what is the best The meat most be buried immediately after it is

they do not become dry. You will find thousands In the Ploughman of January 9, 1842, may be of young trees under a bearing mazzard tree, in seen a certificate of a man who had tried a prescrip- May, among the grass. By treading the stones into tion of our recommendation. This was to make a the surface of the earth, and keeping down the grass, positice of the scrapings of a carrot and apply it as we usually do in picking fruit in June and July, to the warts; salt was put into the poultice, and under the trees, a great proportion of the stones are three poultices cured the warts in three days .- kept so moist, and yet so exposed to the influence Some of our correspondents stated to as that they of the atmosphere as to preserve them in a proper had tried this remedy and found it effectual. If our state for vegetating when the right season comes friend finds there is so much virtue in the carrot, he round. They will not spreat the first summer

We believe the rule to be a pretty general one that stone fruit must not be buried deep in earth.— Horse chestnuts, common cleatnuts, walnuts, and cherries come under the rule. Squirrels and birds are better planters of chestnuts and walnuts than men are. Birds often drop the fruit among the leaves, and squirrels hide it among loose matter that favors vegetation. It is surprising to see how rapidly birds and squirrels will extend a chestnut forest when the adjoining land is covered with leaves. BORERS INTRODUCED IN CHIP DUNG. We never recommend placing chip dang around any in apple trees merely, but in the pear and stone fruit. The latter class of fruits has been thought more difficult of raising than the apple; but this The apple tree borer is found in the ash and the difficulty doubtless arises mainly from ignorance locust tree; also in some others, and it is not prudent to make use of chip dung there or any rotten woody substance. If it were not for the worm very good material to keep the earth loose about fruit

our potatoes with chip dung-worms, worms. CANKER WORMS. These die off unaccountably after they have provailed for a few years .-Sometimes a late frost in the spring, after the worms are hatched, has been known to destroy vast numbers of them. One of the best modes of prevention is to keep the soil in the orchard constantly broken. essential importance are entirely omitted, or vaguely treated of. For example, I have rarely them, and they cannot be so well protected from cleared his orchard entirely of canker worms by turning his pigs and his hens in and rewarding them

PROPAGATION OF PEACH TREES.

Mr. Editor,-Having been a peruser of your valuable paper for a few months past. I have no-ticed that you have various sorts of writers on various subjects, various sorts of questions ask rarious sorts of answers given, from various parts of the State. Hence, I conclude that although a "green un," yet perchance I may either receive or impart some new ideas, if not very in-structive, as we know that "no one is so big a fool but that something may be learned by him." And also I opine that a desire has been mani

vation of the peach tree; planting stones in a manner the most sure to vegetate, &c., &c.—Now, Sir, I do not intend nor expect, to give any instruction in the peach culture, any farther at the most, than my own experience, and that perhaps is somewhat limited. A desire seems to be possessed, as to the best manner of planting. I will relate my own experience on this, not of planting, for I believe I never planted a peach stone in my life, although I have cultivate; the trees more or less for a number of years. mmediately the meats or pits. In a week or from the fact that they are of such a superior quality, to cultivate traces from the stones, in or der that others may have an opportunity to cul-

from the devouring jaws of the gazing multitude Some contend that the tree from the stone wi manuring them with decayed and rotten woody substances, or chipa and gleanings from wood piles! A townsman of mine set out an orchard of thrifty apple trees: in a few years they were nearly destroyed by the borer—how introduced he was unable to conjecture. On inquiry, I learned from him, that they had been plentifully atones soon after the peach harvest, before they become extremely dry, and scatter them upon the surface of the ground in my garden, there to remain until the garden is ploughed the next spring, when in the course of a few weeks, or nearly as

the assertion that they all spring up, but this I will say, that there is a pretty good supply.— What conclusion then should a candid man come of the solitor of the solito in the autumn is, that they may not become per-fectly dry, which I think destroys the vegetative

As to the kinds of peach which I cultivate, I know not what their proper names are; but this I assert, that they are of an excellent quality; I assert, that they are of an excellent quality: I have two kinds only, and call them the red and the yellow rateripe. They generally ripen from the 10th to the 20th of September, of a midding size. One was picked last September which measured nine inches in circumference; this was the red, and larger than the average size. The few old trees which are yet standing, were cultivated in my father's garden, in a neighboring town, and transplanted here ten or fifteen years ago, are now on the decline, but always produced precisely the same kinds of fruit of the original trees in his orchard. rees in his orchard.

He had two kinds only, with the exception of

a late fall peach, which stood in the remote part of the apple orchard, and many trees of each kind continually bearing from year to year.—

They were great bearers, and owing to their

Now to insist that limestone, the marble rock. of them were rather short lived. Sometimes a tree would not bear more than three or four years and then die; another was placed in its stead. Young trees were continually being raised from year to year and transplanted. All vacancies were filled, and other spare places supplied with young trees. Thus you see there was a continual rotation of transplanting and removing trees as circumstances required; and through the whole, a period of more than twenty years, I never have known an instance of degen-

ration, perceptible to the taste or sight.

Now, Sir, if it was so natural for the fruits of the peach to mix or degenerate as many suppose, why were there not other kinds discovered among the many trees above spoken of? Why did not the two kinds mingle their different properties and produce a peach partaking of that of both? And further, I have now a few young trees in and should be a propagated which were propagated. and about my garden, which were propagated from my old ones by way of the stones; a few of these bore for the first time, last season, and those which did bear, brought forth the yellow rateripe precisely like the old stock. Now, Sir, if you or your readers can give in-

formation of the degenerating nature of the peach, I should like to learn it. I like that of experi-Yours, &c., HOMESPUN.

Belchertown, Jan. 1, 1844.

As our correspondent has forwarded to us

If he doubts whether the fruit of the peach ever there is lime in it. differs from the fruit that was planted, he may find many people who differ from himse'f. His yellow many people who differ from himse f. His yellow terials, and the compound article differs so widely and red peaches may not have amalgamated as from the simples of which it is composed that we that some kinds are never affected by the blossoms

THE LIME WAR .- NO QUARTERS. mineral substances may be regarded as mation of plants; or as amendments and correctives, when they improve the texture of the soils, stimulate the absorbent powers of plants, or neutralise and render inert, noxious substantiant of the soils, stimulate the absorbent powers of plants, or neutralise and render inert, noxious substantiant of the statement that "lime is a constituent part of all our grain and grass crops, and may therefore be considered a manure, &c.," we say common

Stable manure has all the properties of lime for for you say, " we think lime no more useful than sand on any soil that has no iron ore in it, or no acid that requires correction." Now it is for the correction of this acid that your correspondent would apply it; to be sure, he says, "if you many are afraid to plant or corns.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: Many are afraid to plant or corn till tate in the spring for fear there will be no crop. But when the frost happens to cut off the corn that is planted the first time, it may mand antly able to defend himself and his theory, gainst the old aword enemy of lime; yet as 1 here also I agree with him, and you also will admit this. I doubt not your correspondent is abundantly able to defend himself and his theory, against the old sworn enemy of lime; yet as have stood godfather to this "white substance" " score me vn two" and with this force, we will engage convert all your subscribers, printer's d-l d all, within a twelvemonth. I think your criticisms are altogether gratui-

is effete or spent lime. Dr. Dana says, in sub-stance, "lime fresh from the kilt., is greedy of carbonic acid, so long as it remains caustic, it absorbs the gas, and slowly becomes carbonate of lime;" and Dr. Jackson says, "carbonate or air slaked lime," is generally preferred as a top dressing, when it is required as a corrective, and if there is no acidity in the soil it acts only as one of the regular earthy ingredients, by improving the texture and furnishing calca-reous matter, &c. Now if we understand it right, carbonate of lime is unburnt limestone, right, carbonate of lime is unburnt limeatone, (as you say;) in burning the limeatone the car-bonic acid is expelled; it is then quick or causboole acid is expelled; it is then quiek or causic lime; in the process of slaking it again imbibes carbonic acid and again becomes ear bonate of lime, a very valuable ingredient in a muck or peat compost heap—and if your subscribers will give it a fair trial we feel convinced you will have to strike the bloody flag, and hoist the "white" one for quarters.

C. Pembroke, Mass. Los 8

MR. EDITOR.—I am now a subscriber to the recognized by all our more early subscribers, though the writes under the signature of the single initial "C." For he is one of a company of two—three we may now say—who is a firm believer in the doctrine that there is generally a deficiency of lime in I relinquished the one I was then taking for the Ploughman; I am signature to the Ploughman; I am sign

ness stand—as soon as he quits his fields of experiment and becomes a theorist .-- we claim a right to treat him as we do all theorists who differ

We have made it our constant practice to convey our ideas in the plainest, simplest terms. We mean

ists call the first a carbonate; the second simply

Now to insist that limestone, the marble rock, before it is carried to the kiln to be burned, is pre cisely the same as slaked lime, will lead commo years and then die; another was placed in its minds into atter confusion. We understand the best chemists to say no such thing. True some of them use loose language and say that slaked lime so_it imbibes carbonic acid, but it does not become limestone rock, nor is its nature the same. We would inquire of "C." whether he would recommend pounded limestone to be equal to that which

in agriculture, but he should bear in mind that Dr. Jackson is but a theorist, and that he has given but ittle satisfaction to his friends when he has erdeavte our New England soils. Farmers find too that chemists often have directly opposite theories .-Thus Dr. Jackson stated at one of our public meetings that lime was the best article which could be used to preserve the ammonia in night soil-that without lime it was worth little or nothing. But the ance and observation, in preference to that of famous Dr. Liebig says expressly that lime disenguess work or book study. But nothing more gages the ammonia, and lets it off into the atmosphere. He says plaster is the article which will prevent the loss of ammonia from the manure heap.
Who shall decide? We think ninety-nine in a hundred of our farmers will prefer the theory of his letter a year's subscription fee, we see no Liebig because it is more agreeable to their own good reason for his withholding his name from his observation. Lime lets off the effluvia-or neutralizes it. Plaster does not; loam does not unless

Lime is found combined with various other ma thers have done, because the trees may not have are liable to be led into error when we do not careome in blossom at the same time. Or it may be fully distinguish. Thus plaster (gypsum) is or others.

If his two kinds had no affinity for each other, then there would be no good reason why he might not propagate fruit of precisely an identical kind from each as well as he could from a single kind. [Ed. bones are not lime—and lime and lime—and lime and not lime. The very nature of the basis is changed

So also chemists tell us that butter, hoge' fat, and It is in vain, for you, friend Buckminster, to beef tallow are composed of the same materials; read lime out of the catalogue of manuer or amendments of soils, it is no go! If lime is not a manuer, it is an amendment, it serves to cuok the food for plants, which they cannot or will not digest in its raw state. Dr. Jackson says, would be found some little difference between these would be found some little difference between these

Now lime is a constituent part of all our earth, sand and loam, are constituent parts of every nure. It is not denied that lime is found in every I perfectly agree with your Boston correspondent H—, and I also agree with you, that excellent manure can be made without a particle. The great question to be solved is, have we of lime, (with peat and stable manure;) now this does not clash at all with the theory of H. England soils?

causing fermentation and neutralising the acids of the peat. I must doubt your position that "lime is no more vaulable than sand." I believe from experience that a most valuable and efficient response to the cardious and efficient response to the cardious says about our retreating and giving up to the theory of another correspondent, "H.," our readers must judge for themselves. If we currendered the In regard to what our humorous correspon ent manure can be made of peat or mud and case too hastily it was what we are not often aclime. You say, "it will be seen that H. produces not a particle of evidence in favor of his theory." Does any one doubt it? It is true give us. But if it is true that we have actually theory." this skepticism was exploded, and after all surrendered, what is the meaning of his last sen your warfare against your correspondent H., tence, in which he prophecies that we shall have you admit the correctness of his theory, and reeating, give him the victory and the laurels; one for quarters, as soon as our readers have given lime a fair trial? [Edstor.

LATE PLANTING OF CORN.

In 1812, I planted my corn early, and it was cut off by the frost in the forepart of June. My neighbors said it was of ne use to plant again, for it was too late. But I resolved to try it, and accordingly replanted my field on the 18th and 17th of June. It grew finely and very fast, and filled well. In just three months, to a day, from the time it was planted, it was cut up. The kernels had glazed over and the ears were well felled, and on the six screep of my lot, there well filled, and on the six acres of my lot, there

raised. If this experiment can be of any service to other farmers, please make it known.
Yours respectfully, A. HIBBARD.
North Hadley, Jan. 10, 1844.

Mr. Hibbard had extra good luck with his corn. He ran much risk in planting so late, and in all probability he would not succeed so well in one ase out of fifty. He is reminded that the frosts held off remarkably that autumn; in many places we found none till about the first of October, though we very often have enough to spoil corn before the

plant so late in the season. It is not prudent to plant much corn after the first of June. [Editor.

our Massachusetts soils.

"C." is one of our very intelligent farmers of the county of Plymouth, and whatever he asserts in regard to the advantages derived from the application of time to his own fields is entitled to full credition of time to his own fields is entitled to full credition.

Ploughman. I am still of the same opinion; many of your remarks I know, by experience, to be good. Those in the two last numbers, on the first column, first page, pleased me much. But the thing I was coming at, was the winter killing of grain and grass. Now I wish to

n ridges, of ten or twenty feet wide, would it not prevent it?

Newly cleared land is more porous than old; water is not so likely to stand on it.

East Salisbury, Jan. 8th, 1844.

Our unknown correspondent has touched Grain and grass are often winter killed in one lot, while they are spared in another adjoining. It has long been observed that in hollows, where puddles

We frequently find low spots in a field where the grain and the grass are killed, but we cannot think that vegetation will rot in common winter weather. These low spots have not only water, but you find a more compact soil there, a soil that will freeze than a gravelly or a sandy one. And this soil will throw out the roots sooner than that in dry and gravelly land, and expose them more. It seems

rears before; and most of our sages prophesied deably well; very few fields within fifty miles of this capital suffered.

there had been no heads on the ground. I be-lieve three years cropping on some land will not do, it will become too grassy. Dr. Deane says it may be raised twenty years. oure, it needs no dressing with compost or any nure, it needs no dressing with countries thing else to produce a crop of rye.

nure, it needs no dressing with compost or any thing else to produce a crop of rye.

Yours,

South Plympton, Dec., 1843.

Rys has been raised for many years in succession, on the same ground, by turning in the stable immediately after reaping and throwing on a little seed to aid what was scattered on the field.—

In such case the ground is always ploughed in Aunumber of troughs in the pasture for the ac-In such case the ground is always ploughed in Au-gast, and the rye takes a deep root before winter.

Whether there are many fields that may be kept of them at least half an inch deep with tar. To this we added sufficient salt to come above the

on which the opinions of distinguished agricul-turists are far from being unanimous. The right decision of the question depends, in our

revages of the atmosphere; and from infiltration there is nothing to fear, as that is the very pro-cess best adapted to bring the decomposed par-ticles in contact with the mouths of the plants

2. If the soil for which the manure is intended, be very porous to a considerable depth, the incarer the surface the manure can be deposited, without too much exposure to the atmosphere, the better; it being evident that the nutritive lipices will soon descend beyond the reach of the plants, if it be in the first place buried too deep.

3. If the crop to be benefitted consist of any of the finer grains or grasses, the application of the manure to the surface (harrowed in, in the case of grain,) will have a greater present effect than any other mode of application, as the roots, that is, the mouths of the plants, lying close to the surface, will have the readier access to their food. That natural meadow-land can thus be made to yield a greater burden of grass than by any other means, scarcely admits of a doubt.

any other means, scarcely admits of a doubt.

4. If the manure to be applied is summer-made manure, which must be carted out in the fall, this mode of application will have another argu-ment in its favor. By being spread at this sea-son of the year, after the heats of summer are past, the fermentation and evaperation wi but slight, and the rains and snows which

suggest, whether there is not more killed by rotting than otherwise?

I have often noticed that a thawey day or two, so as to cause the melting anow and water to stand on grass tand, has killed the spots where it stood, when the ridges and higher spots have escaped unhurt. The tops for two inches of my parsnips which I left in the ground over winter were rotted off, by the snows melting and standing on them in a liquid state for a day or two; we formerly used to lose our flower roots on the same ground, in the same way, holley-hocks in particular. Happening to visit a fine flower garden in Newburyport, on a flat piece of land, I noticed they all stood on ridges, five or six inches high, we then raised ours in the same way and have loat none since.

We raise winter rye here commonly, hoe it in among corn in August, suffer but little by winter killing, and, if any, invariably between the hills or in hollows, where the water stands. Jobbett, in his Gardener, says roots are killed by rotting. I am told that wheat in Illinois in often winter-killed; if they ploughed their land in ridges, of ten or twenty feet wide, would it not prevent it?

Newly cleared land is more persons than old;

Newly cleared land is more persons than old;

The tops for two inches of my the atmosphere the succeeding sensor.

One thought more upon this subject. With the atmosphere the succeeding sensor.

One thought more upon this subject. With the atmosphere the succeeding sensor.

One thought more upon this subject. With the atmosphere the succeeding sensor.

One thought more upon the roots of the growing crop, as quite effectually to shield it from the wasting action of the atmosphere the succeeding sensor.

One thought more upon the leaves of untriment, we are as yet much less acquainted than with those which they sucre untriment, we are as yet much less acquainted than with those which they sucre and the relations of plants to the atmosphere as a course of untriment, we are as yet much less acquainted than with those which the relations o

I noticed, under the heading "Agricultural Queries," a letter addressed to you by "A Young Farmer," stating that he had sown a piece of land to locerne, in the way usually adopted by most people in sowing clover, viz., with his barley, which, not being likely to succeed, he re-

he weather is so cold that snow and ice maintain heir position in the field?

| A column | Co

soil will throw out the roots sooner than that in dry and gravelly land, and expose them more. It seems that frequent thawing and freezing is much more fatal than steady cold weather. And when the ground is bare we think we are in more danger than when it is covered with snow.

Yet open winters are not always the most fatal to grain and grass. The winter before last was very yard-dung mixed with earth in the fall of the vara—say November; plough it in, and let it year—say November; plough it in, and let it remain till the month of March; then plough the land again, and dress it down very fine; it should then lay till about the 6th of April, who een inches apart by the hoe. As soon as the ucerne is well up, and the weeds begin to start

we apprehend, it renders the soil less adhesive, and less liable to fasten on the roots and throw them out. Be this as it may, we find that a top dressing of compost manure has a remarkably good effect in protecting grass sown in August or September. This is the undoubted fact, and theorists may account for it as they will. [Editor.

DOTA THOSE DATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT ROTATION,—RYE, RYE, RYE.

Mr. Editor,—About 18 years ago I took it into my head to plough up a worn out field and sow it to rye; it succeeded to a charm; the first year I raised o fine crop, the next I turned in the stubble and sowed rye, a fine crop, but in rye for three years more in succession. It has been to grass ever since; it is thick set and good pasture. I sowed six quarts of rye to the aere only on the stubble ground. And here follows an anecdote of a affrewd acquaintance who spoke to me while in the act of sowing; "how much rye do you sow on this stuble ground!" "six quarts," was the reply, "well" says he, "they that sow sparingly shall reap sparingly I tell you now."

It was a beautiful crop and as equal as if which was a second or second as thing, do it—don't half-do it." And depend upon it, sir, if anybody stands in need of this advice it is the farmer, as there is not a man living, whatever his business may be, who feels to his cost the evil of half-doing things as much as he does. However, if your correspondent intends trying his hand again at sowing lucerne with his batley crop, I would recommend him to stretch a law to grass ever or eight ridges at a time, and shake the seed along it as if sown in the broadcast way. This he can do at intervals of four-teen or fifteen inches, and when the corn is cut, her the spaces well between the drills: this plan may answer as well as the other, with the advantage of having a crop of barley extra.

Mr. And depend thing, do it—don't half-do it." And depend thing, do it—don't half-do it." And depend thing, do it—don't half-do it." And there is not a man living, whatever his business may be, who feels to his cost the evil of half-doing things as much as he does. However, if your correspondent intends trying his hand again at sowing lucerne with his batley crop, I would recommend him to stretch a live at the evil of half-doing things as much as the with his dost. However, if your correspondent intends trying his hand again at sowing lucerne with his dost. Howev

which we have had in sheep husbandry at the West, we have found that sheep have become diseased, more from being placed on wet, low lands, or those of a heavy clay soil, than It may be asked why crops of rye should increase. If stubble is turned under as soon as the crop is removed it serves as a valuable many try, where these articles are of a high price. try, where these articles are of a high price. We once had a flock of sheep that became had

Whether there are many fields that may be kept good in this way we are uncertain. One advantage in favor of this system is, you may save half your seed. Another is, you plough but once and with a small team.

Buckwheat may be raised in this way year after

this we added sufficient salt to come above the tar, then scattered over it to every peck of salt, a mixture of one pound of sulphur; a quarter of a pound of alum, and one ounce of saltpetre well pulverized. The sheep did not seem to relish this mixture at first with their salt, but they soon became accustomed to it, and in a week ate it Buckwheat may be raised in this way year after year, but in this case you plough in June instead of August. In both cases you have the advantage of turning in a partial green crop. [Editor.

APPLYING MANURES TO THE SURFACE.—
Whether putrescent manures should ever be applied to the surface of the soil, is a question on which the opinions of distinguished agriculture.

This mixture at first with their salt, but they soon became accustomed to it, and in a week ate it quite as freely as the salt alone. We believe if sheep were constantly supplied with something of a like mixture, and kept off from wet lands, that this would prove a very general preventive of disease. We were recently informed by Mr. Edward Wait, an experienced farmer in Orange country, that he had repeatedly cured the scale in a week ate it quite as freely as the salt alone. We believe if sheep were constantly supplied with something of a like mixture, and kept off from wet lands, that this would prove a very general preventive of disease. We were recently informed by Mr. Edward Wait, an experienced farmer in Orange country, that he had repeatedly cured the scale it quite as freely as the salt alone. We believe if sheep were constantly supplied with something of a like mixture, and kept off from wet lands, that this would prove a very general preventive of disease. We were recently informed by Mr. Edward Wait, an experienced farmer in Orange country, that he had repeatedly cured the scale it quite as freely as the salt alone. We believe if a like mixture, and kept off from wet lands, that this would prove a very general preventive of disease. on which the opinions of distinguished agriculturists are far from being unanimous. The right decision of the question depends, in our view, upon the following circumstances. 1. The condition of the manure to be applied. 2. The character of the soil for which it is intended. 3. The nature of the crop to be benefitted by it. 4. The time of the year when the manure is to be carried out. be carried out.

1. If the manure to be applied has been composted, or if the process of fermentation has already spent its force upon it, there can be no serious objection to its being spread upon the surpline woods and browse are very healthy for face; since, the gaseous exhalations having already escaped, it is chiefly secured against the ravages of the atmosphere; and from infiltration in the same of the sa

MASSACHUSETTS COAL. It is asserted by ge-MASSACHUSETTS COAL. It is asserted by geologists that there are large beds of coal in Massachusetts, and one of the explorers asserts that in Bristol county alone, one hundred and sixty millions of tons may be found. Is it not a matter of surprise that on this important subject so little interest should be folt in this State. We are informed that large beds of hard and heavy coal were found in Rhode Island before the discovery of the Pennaylynnia authracite coal beds.

coal were found in Rhode Island before the dis-covery of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal beds. We are also informed by a gentleman who has manifested a deep interest in the investiga-tion of the coal mines of this county, that it con-tains an inexhaustible supply of anthracite, abundantly sufficient to furnish the whole State with fuel, and will one day undersell Pennsyl-vania in the New York market. [Taunton Whig.

We believe this coal may be used to advantage where large quantities are put in a furnace; but for small fires we doubt whether it

BREAKING HORSES.

The following was first published in the Maine Cultivator; we know the writer and we approve of his method of breaking young horses.

of his method of breaking young noises.

No animal is more subject to ill-treatment than the horse. Some, from ill-temper, abuse this noble animal, and ruin him atterly, before he has come to maturity. Others, through lack of judgment, induce disease and death, before he has lived out half the days which nature has assigned

lived out half the days which nature has assigned him.

We find but very few indeed, who exercise good judgment in breaking, in feeding, and in driving the horse. Vicious tricks are learned at an early age, and it is often impossible to correct bad habits when they are once formed.

We find some horses of very fine appearance, that will insist on setting their own time for starting. Others will refuse to draw till after the load is fairly under way. Some will kick their best friends, and some will bite the ostler when he comes to do an act of kindness.

These are the fruits of education, and most of the ugly tricks of horses are learned in breaking. The first step to be taken in training a horse is halter breaking. It is quite important when you first undertake to control a young horse, that you let him know that your power is supreme. If you let him break his first halter, he will never forget it, and should he afterwards find himself confined by a cable, he will try its strength, because his memory is better than his judgment.

cause his memory is better than his judgment.

The young animal should be repeatedly made fast in different positions; and he must have repeated opportunities to test the full virtue of a rope about his head. He should be very carefully tied till he is fully convinced that there is rope about his head. He should be very carefully tied till he is fully convinced that there is a power above his own strength. When this is

a power above his own strength. When this is once properly done, a single brown thread will hold him and a child may lead him.

When you first require him to move he will not be likely to understand you, and you must be very cautious how you understake to get him into motion. Your most prudent course will be to invite him to accompany another horac that has been trained. After he has been led repeatedly by his side, he will be more willing to follow you alone. The first saddle that is put on his back, should not be held up and made to clatter like a scare-crow. A padding that he has been allowed to see and to learn that it is not a wild beast, will be more suitable than a common saddle.

common saddle.

The first load that a young horse is put to draw, should be a very light one. If he gets set at the first trial, he will remember it as long as he will the weak halter; he will suppose that every load is too heavy, and that all halters may be broken.

A well trained horse is a rare chattel; yet A well trained horse is a rare chattel; yet nothing but plain common sense is necessary to qualify any man to break a horse. Some horsemen prefer to let a young animal have his head till he is four years old, and then bring him to the bit and the collar at once; but horses that are suffered to have their own way till they are four, are likely to prefer the sweets of freedom which they have so long tasted, to any discipline which can be contrived. The kindest horses are those that were halter-broken when they were quite young.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. In addition to the premiums awarded at the annual exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Society, the fol-

Trustees.
Joshua H. Ordway, W. Newbury.
Mulberry Trees
Alea W. Dodge, Hamilton, Nursery Fruit Trees
Joshua H. Ordway, W. Newbury.
Nurvery Fruit Trees
10—2d
Mosee Petingil, Topsfeld, Nursery Fruit Trees
Ruggles & Co., Boston, best
Plough
Josiah Newhall, Lyanfield, Reclaimed Meadow
Asa T. Newhall, Lyanfield, Mixed Crops
10—1st
10—1st
10—1st ed Crops

10—1st
Attest,
ALLES W. DODGE, Sec'y.
Hamilton, Jan. 4, 1844.

Shor Business. We are pleased in being able to state that the shoe business continues to with the constant demand for their shoes. Af-ter a few years stagnation this useful branch of manufactures is gaining that standing which we hope it will continue to hold. Although by this business, at present prices, a large fortune cancent income, and gives employment to a great number of workmen, which at this season of the year is much needed. Within the last three months we have advertised in our columns for over 300 workmen which were wanted in town, and we are adding almost weekly to the number

BITUMINOUS LAKE. Various other places pro-uce asphaltum besides the shores of the Dead ea. A lake has been discovered in Texas, in Jefferson county, a quarter of a mile in circum-ference, formed of bitumen, and the surface of which in winter is so hard as to be capable of sustaining a person. In summer an oily liquid boils up from the bottom, which hardens and forms a black pitchy substance, which can be used for gas or a substitute for coal, or a cement

INDELIBLE INK. The milk which exudes from a branch of sumsch is the best indelible ink that can be used. Break off one of the stems that supports the leaves, and write what may be wanted with it. In a short time it beomes a beautiful jet black, and can never

BOUILLI BERF. Take a piece of the round of fresh beef—(eight pounds for instance.) Put it into a pot with the remains of a piece of cold roast beef (bones and all) to enrich the gravy. Add a small teaspoonful of salt, and the same quantity of black pepper, and pour on just water enough to cover it. Boil it slowly and skim it well. When the scum has ceased to rise, have well. When the scum has ceased to rise, have ready a dozen carrots cut in pieces, and put them in. Haif an hour afterwards add a dozen turnips quartered; a head of celery cut small; and eight whole onions. Pour on from a kettle a little beiling-het water just sufficient to cover the vegetables, and add about half a teaspoonful more of salt and not quite half a teaspoonful of black pepper. Cover the pot closely and let it boil slowly for six hours. Send it to table with the beef in the centre of the vegetables round it, and the gravy in a boat.

A piece of fresh round of beef is very good cooked in the above manner with tomatoes, cut

A piece of fresh round of beef is very good cooked in the above manner with tomatoes, cut in half; and shelled Lima beans. Add no water to the vogetables as the juice of the tomatoes will give sufficient liquid. [Miss Leslie.

FOR TETTERS AND RINGWORMS. Procure the roots of the yellow or narrow leaf dock, bruise them and soak them in good apple vinegar, and rub the tetter or ringworm three times in the day till the cure is effected. This is a remedy, except where the nails of the fingers are diseas-

FEEDING HOUS. Near Dugaburg, in West-phalia, celebrated for its fine hams, the hogs are principally fattened on chestnuts and potatoes. The hogs are made nearly fat by running in the woods abounding in chestnuts, and where they cannot run at large, the nuts are gathered.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1844.

Second Meeting of Farmers at the State-House.

On Wednesday evening last the members of the Legislature and others interested in farming held a very full meeting and discussed the subject which had been agreed on at the previous meeting; viz.,

The hall was more full than at any one meeting last winter, and the most earnest attention was paid to all that was said by the speakers, -every one seemed interested.

The president of the Senate, Mr. Quincy, presid- gling of opium. ed. The editor of this paper, who had been appointed to open the subject, spent 30 minutes in calling the attention of the meeting to the principal materials which are made use of as manures. In the first list be named that from the horse, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and the human family.

He considered horse manure, when properly managed, more lasting than any which is called animal manure; it is now so managed that ten times as much is made from a horse that is kept up, as we formerly made; its powerful fermentation renders it most valuable to be mixed with peat and other materials that are not readily rotted.

Of the other kinds named he considered the hog and the human very powerful and capable of effecting much in the compost heap; but that they disappeared sooner than any of the others.

The second class of manures was flesh and fish. He spoke of the Munhaden fish which are caught in vast numbers on our coasts fish that are rather larger than the Alewife and full of oil -so rich that a single cart load, mixed with loam, will make ten loads of good manure. The Alewife has formerly been much used for manure, but as the number has diminished nearly all are now eaten. Offal, shavings of leather, hair, horn, and bones are good in the compost heap. Bones are also used, after surface.

The next class named was green crops, or veretables grown for the purpose of being ploughed insuch as the grasses, rye, oats, buckwheat, Indian corn. He considered the ploughing in of green crops, on soils that can be easily ploughed, the apest mode of enriching lands that he has ever tried-that corn, on land that will bear it would enrich a field more than any vegetable which we cultivate, though but few trials have yet been made of

Of mineral manures he named plaster, a capital article for some fields, but seemingly worthless on others-saltpetre, a rich article that is found under buildings and very fertilizing. Soda, potash, and barilla also have been found useful. Potash may be found too dear for agricultural purposes, but w use the article of which it is made, ashes; and when these are leached they are valuable on dry

He next named certain materials that may be converted to manure. Peat, seaweed, rackweed, kelp. He spoke also of the modern guano, a new article that is now exciting much attention in England; a kind that is found on the coasts of South America and on the islands in the Pacific ocean-it is supposed to be principally the dung of wild fowls which s accumulated for ages. Poudrette also was spoken of, a modern compound which is so much adulterated that its value bears no comparison with its cost. And lastly Bommer's patent manure, or rather a plan of converting vegetable substances quickly to manure. The whole scheme an imposition, in all probability, upon the public. The Commissioner of patents says Bommer has never obtained a patent for making manure.

The Hon. Mr. Allen, of Pembroke, said this was a subject of vast and extensive importance, he had employed many hours in considering it; and he feared he might say so much as to transgress on the patience of the assembly but for the security which had been provided against speaking too long. He said we must begin first on the margin of the field, the out skirts must not be neglected. Before recent improvements and scientific discussion were introduced farmers thought little of looking beyond the barnvard for many leaves and substances of that kind were injurious. But we now find that all vegetable matter may be converted to good manure—that we live in a transition state and find all things undergoing a change, the growth of forests and fields all in turn becoming

In minerals he thought we might find inexhaustible funds and sources of supply, and that we should prepare to catch the rich materials that are floating in the atmosphere—he would say gases if he wanted him had named saltpetre, which is found under buildings, he would say it collects in any place that buildings, he would say it collects in any place that is sheltered, hence the importance of keeping manures under cover. He thought a vast number of articles might be converted to manure—that his it was caused by the boiling over of a pot of the procedure is infinitely worse than the gag-rule. [Lowell Journal.] faith was full and probably in advance of his dis- varnish. course. He felt his inability to do justice to the subject, and feared that he had succeeded no hetter than the sectarian clergyman, who never could persuade his andience that he himself fully believed his

Hon. Mr. Dodge, of Hamilton, said, that among the articles enumerated by the first speaker he did not notice salt. He wished that more trials salt was good. Muscle beds are made use of in Danvers, and they are found very good for the soil. use in the compost heap.

N. HARDY, Esq., of Waltham, said manures are of great importance in agriculture. The first gentleman has told us of many kinds of manure; they are all good. Every farmer has the materials on his own farm to enrich it. How shall be apply them, how shall be make his compost heaps? answer with his yard manure and his soil mixed with it; and in the room of lime and ashes give me language; and we also know that there is no hogs' noses. Writers may talk about their chemi- great difficulty in learning to speak it fluently, if cal or mineral manures; keep hogs, hogs! Keep them in cellars and throw in your bassocks; their noses will sooner decompose a hassock than all the nostrums of the chemists. Hogs will work better Milman is now complete. than your Irishmen, though it may cost more to keep them. Hogs will work seven days in a week, while you must be pretty lucky to find an Irishman that will work six.

If a farmer has a dozen head of cattle he may make fifty cords, or 200 loads in a year. He must in the Parisian style at 25 cents each. The first eccasionally haul materials from the first of July to one is the "Yenassee, a romance of Carolina," the first of December. Others night be city may by W. G. Simms.—Those in search of such bay manure, but I can't afford to haul it to my farm, I can make it for half what it costs in Beston -Some farmers with forty head of cattle make less minds with the excellent books of history, travmanure than others with seven head. Keep cattle els and others of a more serious east of which that of the hog!

The President observed the last speaker seemed to go the whole hog on this subject. He should "The Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his con like to hear what others could say. He seems to Cassar Borgia," by Alexander Gordon A. M. challenge you all to answer him-all of you who hold to minerals.

A number more gentlemen spoke, but we have no room for the remainder this week. We shall give it in our next agricultural page.

At nine the meeting was adjourned to the next

Wednesday evening, at 7 P. M. Subject for discussion, the application of manures.

Edwards, arrived at New York on Monday, with session.

Edwards, arrived at New York on Monday, with Liverpool papers to the 18th Dec. The Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 14th.

The first of February has been fixed en for the meeting of Parliament.—Incendiarism was on the increase.—The profits of the Great Western for the increase.—The profits of the Great Western for the season have been 5,600 pounds.—Eminent Council, had given an opinion that the degrees conferred on Mr. Everett by the University of Oxford, are void. The actual revenue of the Post-Office department is \$600,000 a year, though the return to Parliament made it much less.—The British in China are taking active measures to aid the suppression of the smuggling of opinm.

The resolution is forward and other pensioners, amounting to \$517,050.

Also, making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending 30th June, 1845, amounting to about \$5,125,000.

Also, making appropriations for Fort Independence and sea wall; \$8000 for Fort Marren, and \$15,000 for Fort Adams.

Mr. Davis, of Ia., from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to repeal the distribution law.

CHANGE OF NAME. Among other matters of CHANGE OF NAME. Among other matter, is objected to and a motion is made for reconsider the change of names. The name of the "Massa- ation. chusetts Missionary Society" is now to he changed u the "Massachusetts Home Missionary Society," provided the Legislature shall sit long enough to me too suddenly upon us.

HARD TO CARRY, HARD TO COUNT. GOV. Mouton, of La., urges the Legislature to restrain the anks from issuing any bills of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

pay for his newspaper?

ence Journal states that the Hon. William Sprague has resigned his seat in the Senate of the

The Newburyport Herald says the Albany the country. If he means that it contains the most many froze to death after reaching the shore. breaking them in fine pieces, by strowing on the reading, compared with its price, he will find his It was night and they had none but night error on comparing it with the Ploughman.

> Another Temperance House. It will be ordingly. MR. HENSHAW'S REJECTION. The Senate

with only eight opposing votes, rejected the nomi- more of course than the common bush bean. nation of Mr. Henshaw. The public find it difficult assign a reason for this rejection.

we understand that a new system is about to be es- were a number of slaves on board. tablished by a number of capitalists under the name F"The American Letter Mail Company."

will decline being longer a candidate for Congress United States.

Plt is stated in one of our exchanges that on an empty stomach!

Ms. Bakes's election. It now appears that the 29th just, for the election of a member of Osmyn Baker is elected to Congress in the sixth Congress in the third district. district by a majority of ten votes. He and Mr. Julius Rockwell, of the 7th district have received official notice of their election. Amos Abbott of the third, lacked 120 votes.

RAILWAY FROM SPRINGFIELD TO NORTHAMProy. This corporation was partially organised last week-the books were opened and \$30,000 were subscribed on the spot. It was estimated that the whole expense would not exceed \$ 300,000-distance about 18 miles.

from Boston. If we are stuffed with Albany Every family has its large chest of household

THE POMEROY ROBBERY. Nearly all the money has been recovered, and the robber, a German, has hanged himself. This is an end of the law for conscience sake.

to appear acientific-as the gentleman preceding Tuesday night and robbed of two or three dollars change in the drawer.

melon seed cut out of his windpipe after remain-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BANGS' LIFE OF ARMINIUS. This is compiled might be made of this. Seaweed, because of its by Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of New York. It gives, briefly, the facts concerning the conversion, doctrines, &c., of this celebrated indi-Is it not owing to the salt? He recommended its vidual, and will be sought for by readers of religious history ; pp. 288, 12mo.

NOEL AND CHAPSAL'S FRENCH GRAMMAR. arranged by Mrs. S. E. Seaman, herself a teacher, with a view to facilitate the progress of pupils in speaking the language, is an excellent are often spent to little purpose in studying the the right method is pursued.

the Roman Empire " with notes by Rev. H. H. France—though it is said it will to either Be

These are all from the press of Messrs. Harper & Brothers and may be found at Lewis & Sampson's in this city. The same publishers have commenced a pocket edition of select tales reading will doubtless find them very convenient; but we would urge them rather to improve their -make your hogs work-no labor is cheaper than there is an abundance to select from, at the present day.

> IP Wm. D. Tickner & Co. have received &c., are here told. pp. 232, in pamphlet form. three dams belonging to S. Rodman were carried away in that town by the rise of water caused by the late rains. By Jordan & Co., have No. 1. of the Boys' and Girls' Library " edited by Mrs.

Colman. An excellent work for children.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate on Tuesday was engaged in dis-ussing a bill to cettle land claims in Louisiana LATER FROM EUROPE. The ship Sea, Capt. and Arkansas, and then went into executiv

The resolution in favor of making a grant remove obstructions in the Mississippi river is

STATE LEGISLATION.

In SENATE yesterday a debate was held on nature the bill. We cannot learn when the act is the subject of granting full corporate powers to to take effect—but presume some distant day will be the Spot Pond Corporation.—One part of the named, that such an important change shall not Senate wishes to make the stockholders liable for the debts in their private capacity.

IN THE HOUSE there was considerable debate on a resolve which was offered to impeach the County Attorney and the Sheriff of Essex for misconduct in office. The point debated was Must a farmer send hard money a hundred miles whether it was the duty of the House to impeach, or whether it was not the exclusive business of the Governor and Council to inquire into

United States. This is understood to be in conse- herdess, bound from Cincinnati to St. Louis quence of the sudden death of his brother, who per- struck a snag when within a few miles of the latter city and came so pieces. From 50 to a hundred lives are supposed to be lost as she had Cultivator is the cheapest publication of the kind in

LARGE WHITE BEANS. Mr. Wm. Stickney. cen that Mr. Rockwood, of the "Lamb Tavern," of this city, has handed us a mess of white beans vertises that he has banished from his house att which he raised on his farm in Westminster. ntoxicating liquors.-Let him be encouraged ac- Vt. They are as large as any we have seen; we shall cook them and then give an opinion of their merits. They are pole beans and will yield

The St. Louis papers estimate the loss o lives in the steamer Shepherdess, at forty-one NEW POST-OFFICE SYSTEM. The Mail says only, and but one a cabin passenger. There

that the Legislature and people there are nearly The Lowell Advertiser says Mr. Mansur unanimous in favor of annexing that country to the

Il lee is much better in cold weather than when the wind is south. If you want any in there is a lady in the city who never cats anything your cellar, secure it now. Ice will be ice next

TTThe Governor and Council have appointed

Capt. Sleeper, is suffering under a severe attack II PMr. Henshaw's rejection causes mucl speculation; it is said from some quarters to

on moral grounds.

GERMAN PEASANTS. The Evening Post no ticing the commercial arrangements between the United States and Germany, gives this description of the industry and habits of the German

HANGING. Adam Horn, the murderer, was executed last week in Baltimore, in the jail yard, according to low, but the accommodating officer raised the scaffold so high that the multitude might be gratified at the sight.

"The peasantry of Germany, who compose the great body of the nation, wear linen and woolen clothing instead of cotton. On the plains of that country vast crops of flax are cultivated, and linen cloths are woven in every family.—
The spindle is twirled in all the cottages by FISH MARKET. We learn that one of the consequences of opening a direct way to Albalinen, some of which was made long years ago, and the emigrants to this country often bring with them those hereditary hordes, for such they

often are. shown in the Report of Mr. Campbell of South of the law for conscience sake.

We learn that Mr. Cutler's store, corner of Lowell and Minot streets, was broken open on Tuesday night and robbed of two or three dollars change in the drawer.

The Blackstone St. on Sunday night.

melon seed cut out of his windpipe after remaining there for two months. He is now doing The waters were of the most recherche description—the old Niagara was in fine condition, as were also the Danube and Volga; but in respect to aroma and flavor, the east de Tamise was pronounced incomparable.-[Punch.

SPORTS OF THE WEST. The citizens of Os wego, Kendall county, Illinois, have had a meet-ing preparatory to a circular wolf hunt on the 13th instant; the "contour of the circle," as they express it, being "located through" ten towns—all the inhabitants of which, "the ladies in particular," were invited to partake of the

INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS. The scientific lectures are thinly attended in New York, this season. The lecture system is evidently on the ook. We know that much time and money wane; but the five Georgia niggers at Niblo's

Ma Wise. It is said that this gentlema he right method is pursued.

Decline and Fall of The Senate will not confirm him as Minister to

Robberty. On Tuesday evening, the leather store of Mr. Kaulback, Fulton-street, was

inquiring into the expediency of bringing in bill for the erection of a breakwater at Sand

Mr. King, of Mass., offered a resolution for

DISTRICT No. 3. The Lowell Advertises states that J. W. Mansur, Eq., declines to be a candidate for Congress, as he is about to leave IFA great meeting has been held at Mont elier, Vt., to consider the feasibility of the Cen Railroad from Lake Champlain to Connec

ticut River. We learn by a gentleman from Wakefield, the

There are 260 lawyers, 180 physicians, and 72

LEGISLATIVE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 13. IN SENATE. On motion of Mr. Park, it was ordered, that the Committee on Prisons be instructed to inquire whether any regulations or customs are existing at the State Prison in Charlestown, inconsistent with religious toleration, and whether any legislation is necessary on the subject.

Mr. Adams, from the Joint Special Committee on the resolutions passed the last year recommending an amendment to the Constitution of the United

an amendment to the Constitution of the United States' Resolves, as printed and as passed were in-correct, owing to a mistake in engrossing, in the office of the Secretary of State. The committee reported a new resolve, with the error corrected, reported a new resolve, with the error corrected, and a recommendation that it be sent immediately to our Senators and Representatives in Congress. After some little discussion, and two or three votes on the subject, the report was accepted and the resolve was passed in the following words and sent to the House:

neat to the House:

Resolved, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States he, and hereby Constitution of the United States be, and hereby is recommended to the consideration of Congress, to be acted on according to the fifth article. The third clause of the section of the first article shall read in the words following: Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which are or may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, excluding Indians not taxed. The actual enameration shall be made within two years from the first clause which repeals the individual liability of the selection of this awardment in the mansubsequent term of ten years, in such manner as the Congress shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State-shall have at least one Representative.

In the House. The Speaker appoints the House appears to the control of the clause above named.

The error which occurred in engrossing was only of two letters, but it altered entirely the intention of the Legislature. It reads, as passed last year "including Indians not taxed," &c.

In the task House. Mr Hildreth of Dracut offered the following order, viz:—Whereas, it was current report immediately preceding our last State Election, that Charles C. Bell of Montgomery, had been tampered with in relation to the vote he was entitled to give as a Representative in the organization of the Government of this Commonwealth, A. D. 1843, by some persons of the Whip party, threatening to oppress him, and offering him their wealth; and that some persons of the Democratic party actually hired him to vote by promising him a suit of clothes, a commission of Justice of the Peace and S400; and whereas, if said report be true, the said Bell is wholly unfit for a Judicial Officer, and he, and all connected with the transaction ought to suffer the penalties of the law in such cases made and provided;—Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary, with authority to send for persons and provided;—Ordered to thoroughly investigate all items that a long the provided in the provided in the provided in the committee on the petition of Abbott Lawrence and others to remunerate the owners of the Ursuline Convent.

The petitions and memorials presented relative to the repeal of the Insolvent Act, were referred to the special committee on that subject.

NORTHAMPTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.

The Northampton and Springfield Railroad Corporation was partially organized on Wednesday last, by the choice of J. H.. Butler and the provided;—Ordered, that the Committee on the petitions and memorials presented relative to the repeal of the Insolvent Act, were referred to the special committee on the petitions and memorials presented to the organization of the petitions and memorials presented to the organization of the petitions and memorials presented to the repeal of the Insolvent Act, were referred to the repeal of the Insolvent Act, were ref fer the penalties of the law in such cases made and provided;—Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary, with authority to send for persons and papers, be instructed to thoroughly investigate all matters teaching said report, and report the fact-developed by such investigation, that if justice and the public good require the Legislature, it may address His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Council for the removal of said Bell from the office of Justice of the Peace, and that proceeding may be instituted against any persons connected with said common report or Bell plot; and said ordered with example of the peace of Justice of the Peace, and that proceeding may be instituted against any persons connected with said common report or Bell plot; and said ordered with example of the peace of Justice of the Peace, and that proceeding may be instituted against any persons connected with said common report or Bell plot; and said ordered and referred.

was accordingly adopted and referred.

Mr. Cushman of Bernardston, from the state of the state o was accordingly adopted and referred.

Mr. Cushman of Bernardston, from the Committee on the Governor's address, submitted a report, referring the several subjects to the appropriate

On motion of Mr Sargent of Cambridge, ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of repealing so much of the act passed March 24, 1843, as repealed that part of the act passed March 9, 1839, which provides for the closing of the polls at sunset.

IN SENATE. On motion of Mr. Livermore, it was ordered, that His Excellency the Governor, be requested to furnish the Senate with a list of all Civil Officers, Commissioners, or Agents appointed by the Executive or Legislative authority during the political year.

The Governor transmitted the documents relating to the State Map, and they were referred to the Committee on Education.

IN THE HOUSE. Petitions, &c. were present. By Mr. Gibbens of Boston, petition of Thomas B. Wales and others, Directors of the Taunton Branch Rail Rold Company, for leave to

By Mr. Putnam & Salem, petition of John P.

sal peace.

By Mr. Walley of Roxbury, a memorial of
the Western Railroad Corporation, praying the
Legislature to establish the rate of toll it shall Legislature to establish the rate of toll it shall pay for running trains over the Worcester Road.

Mr. Wales of Boston, offered an order that a Committee of one from each County be appointed to ascertain what alterations, if any, can be made with usefulness, in the existing Insolvent Law, or what aystem, if any, can be devised, which shall be better adapted to the wants of the citizens of this Commonwealth, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

In Senate. The resolves recommending an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as passed by the House, were passed to be enacted. [These resolves are the same as those passed last winter by our Legislature, but by an error of the transcribing clerk. were engrossed in such a manner as to read, "including Indians not taxed," instead of 'ex-

cluding " &c.]
The Order from the House, in relation to

wates of Boston, Holmes of Charlestown, Ring of Worthington, Cushman of Bernardston, Beebe of Wilbraham, Colt of Hinsdale, Day of Wrentham, Drake of Easton, Holmes of Halifax, Baker of Dennis, and Jones of Nantucket.

Wednesday, Wednesday, Coltage of Manuel of Mr. Gordon of Mr. Gor

In Senate. Petitions presented and referred :
-Of William Woodbury and 48 others, of the

Railways and Canals, reported a bill in compliance with the petition of the Worcester Branch Railroad Corporation. Ordered—That the Committee on the Judicia-

be instructed to inquire into the expediency repealing the act of the last session entitled An act in addition to an Act concerning elecons.

House of Representatives. The House came

Prayer was made by Rev. J. F. Clarke, Chaplain of the Senate.

The House was called on for petitions, &c.

By Mr. Bigelow of Boston; of E. B. Bigelow and others, for incorporation for manufacturing purposes. Also, of George B. Wallace, to be compensated for property stolen from him out of the penalty of the criminal's recognizance.

to order at 11, and the journal of yesterday was

collected and paid out into the treasury.

By Mr. Hopkins of Northampton; of the Northampton and Springfield railroad, for extension of time and amendment of charter.

By Mr. Allen of Walpole; of sundry citizens

of Walpole, concerning the militia.

By Mr. Osgood of Northfield; or J. C. Brigham and 1820 others, for an act of incorporation for a railroad from Fitchburgh to Brattleboro', Vt., by way of Northfield or Greenfield, or both, as the stockholders shall decide.

on of Mr. Boutwell of Groton, it was presentment —That the committee on the judiciary ed statutes.

ing the laws concerning the taxation

gaged real estate.
Papers from the Senate were disposed of in Mr. Walley of Roxbury, from the cor

THURSDAY, Jan. 18. In Senate. A report was submitted from the committee to incorporate the Massachusetts. Horticultural Society.

Mr. Adams of Suffolk presented the annual report of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company.

tion, and within every tion, and made some pertinent remarks in port of his proposition.

Mr. Lawrence, of Hampshire, followed in a

Messrs. Stevenson of Bos The error which occurred in engrossing was only Groton, Munson of Norwich, Page of New Bed-

to accommodate the railroad and common travel The estimates in Mr. Hayward's report—pub lished last week—were based upon the cost of constructing railroads some years since. Mr. Hayward now thinks that about 20 per cent. may be deducted from those estimate the price of actual contracts on the Fit railroad as the data to go upon. Deducting about 20 per cent. it leaves the estimated cost of the road at \$500,000, as above stated.

Allowing this to be the cost of the road, it rated by facts which cannot troverted, that the stock will be a good investment. The estimates of travel and freight upon the road, on which this flattering statement is made, have been presented to many individusls, competent to express an opinion on the subject, and they have uniformly been regarded by them as too low. Among the number was Mr. Barnes, the accomplished superintendent of the Western Railroad.

the Western Railroad.

It being demonstrated that the stock will be good, it can hardly be doubted that the road will speedily be made. Northampton has taken hold of the enterprise with energy; and some gentlemen, of capital and influence, are enlisted in it, who are determined not to look back, until the work is accomplished. Our farmers, who are interested as nuch as any class, have not yet come up to the work; but we trust that they will not hang back in an enterprise of so they will not hang back in an enterprise of so much importance to the town generally.—

Railroad was opened, says the Glouceater Telegraph, fresh cod were dull at 75 cents to a dollar a hundred pounds in Boston. Now they sell quick, from \$1 50 to \$2 for the country, and the supply not equal to the demand.

BOUNTY TO FISHERMEN. About \$33,000. the Telegraph says, has been paid out by the Collector of Gloucester to vessels engaged in Codfishery for the The Bounty paid to vessels in the Plymouth

house 26 Chestnut street, was entered on Tues-day night, through the kitchen window, and after searching the closets, the burglars attem-Orders of Notice, was passed in concurrence.

In the House. The Speaker announced the lock from the entry door. In this they had near-

his commission was received by the mail from washington yesterday. We are happy to state, town of Wohurn, for a more just and efficient militia law, by Mr. Choate of Middlesex; of Jonathan Ring, to be set off from the town of Salisbury and annexed to Amesbury, by Mr. Clarke of Essex.

Mr. Child of Worcester, from the Committee

Mr. Child of Worcester, from the Committee

OFFICERS OF BOSTON ASYLUM AND FARM SCHOOL FOR INDIGENT BOYS-chosen at the an nual meeting of the Corporation, 9th instant: Theodore Lyman, President; Moses Grant, Vice President; J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Treas-

urer; George H. Kuhn, Secretary.
Managers—Benjamin A. Gould, Elijah Cobb,
Josiah F. Bumstead, Samuel Hooper, George
Bemis, Richard W. Bayley, Robert C. Waterston, Jr., Samuel E. Brackett, Jesse Bird, ton, Jr., Sam Francis Bacon.

DR. MOUNTAIN. The see of Burham falling acant, this eminent clergyman was consulted y James I. about a proper person to fill it. 'Had'st thou faith,'' said he, "but as a grain of mustard seed, thou would'st say to this Me tain (laying his hand upon his breast) be thou cast into the see (sea)." The king laughed heartily, and forthwith conferred the see on the

MUNICIPAL COURT-WEDNESDAY

ELDER SILAS LAMON SET AT LIBERTY. In the case of this erratic preacher on his "own hook," a hearing was had yesterday, but he was not present. S. E. Sewall, Eq., appeared in his behalf, and briefly questioned the witnesses, from for a railroad from Fitchburgh to Brattleboro, Vt., by way of Northfield or Greenfield, or both, as the stockholders shall decide.

By Mr. Stevenson of Boston: of Walter J. Walsh, that the petition of Abbott Lawrence and 2000 others, concerning the burning of the Ursuline convent at Charlestown, be taken from the files of last year, and referred to a special committee.

By Mr. Cushman of Bernardston: remonstrance of Myrtle McGee and 13 others, of Coleraine, against the right of Arad Towne to a seat in the House.

Mr. Speaker announced Messre. Dwight of Boston, Edgell of Framingham, and Curtis of Weymouth, as joined on the part of the House to the special committee on a petition concerning the transportation of products over the Western railroad.

On motion of Mr. Boutwell of Groton, it was Ordered—That the committee on the judiciary

CONGRESSIONAL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10. The rules of the House were auspended, to allow the presentation of resolutions upon which there was no debate.

Tariff.

Mr. Brown of Tennessee, occupied the morning hour in opposition to Mr. Adams's report on the rules, and after that the House went into Committee on the President's Message,—the subject being the western rivers bill. The Senate were engaged all day on the Pea Patch Island bill, without coming to a final con-

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

THURSDAY, Jan. 11. Reports were received this morning from the

Mr. Campbell of S. C. chairman of the com mittee on the District reported back a memorial from the citizens of Lockport, N. Y., asking Dolumbia. The report closes with a resolu-tion that the Clerk of the House be directed to return the memorial back to the gentleman pre-

Mr. Campbell moved the previous question upon the Report.

Mr. Adams asked for the reading of the petition. It was read, and in respectful terms set forth that slavery here was an evil, and in dero-

gation of the great principles of the Govern-The report of the committee sets forth that ne Resolution is in violation of the 25th rule.

Mr. Hunt moved to lay the report, resolution d memorial upon the table and to print. which were ordered by the House. The mation to lay upon the table was lost 51 to 118.

Mr. Adams called for a division of the ques-tion. He was for separating the printing from the motion to lay upon the table. The speaker said that the motion was not The speaker said that the include was not penobscot Bank, at Bangor....

Portland, at Portland, ch. surrend see former vote was taken.

Stillwater Canal, at Orono. broke

Mr. Adams said the speaker was ever ready with decisions to suppress debate.

Mr. C. Johnson wished to know how it came before the House. It was clearly in violation of the 25th rule. How came it before the House! Other members put the same motion.

Mr. Giddings announced that he had expressWinthrop, at Winthrop. ... closed Mr. Adams said the speaker was ever ready House! Other members put the same motion.

Mr. Giddings announced that he had expressWinthrop, at Wint ly stated to the House what the memorial was, when he presented it, and that it proposed a repeal of the slave laws of the District of Columbia. If gentiemen would not listen to the proceeding of the body, he was not bound to find ears for them.

The previous question was then seconded. and the resolution of the district committee adopted, 116 to 60!

The rules and orders were then before the House, as the regular morning business, though it was now late in the afternoon.

Mr. Rhett of South Carolina addressed the

Mr. Rhett of South Carolina addressed the House for an hour upon the subject of the right of petition, and contended that the constitution contemplated more than the mere presentation of petitions. When petitions were sent and red their right was exhausted. The Senate spent a long time in Executive

FRIDAY, Jan. 12. Senate not in session to-day, having yesterday

The House resumed the consideration of the report on the rules. Mr. Bidlack of Pa. resumed his remarks, and showed that the excitement on the subject was much exaggerated.

Chalsestown, at Chalsestown, ch. sur., redeemed at Suffolk... Chelses, at Chelses. He was now against the 21st rule, and he had heretofore been in favor of it. He supported it the was now against the 21st rule, and he had heretofore been in favor of it. He supported it from expediency. He took "a position, and an exposed one in the fight," as they called it, and he would not fight any longer, unless the Southern men would agree not to be the first to

run away.

Mr. Wise said he was pleased with the gen-

was for a rule or no rule, a rule that was respected or nothing. He undertook to show that the right of petition, as understood and insisted upon here, had no existence here excepting in the imagination of its supporters.

Winthrop, Roxbury, charsurrend ing in the imagination of its supporters.

mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, and on the same day throughout the United States.

Mr. Wilkins from the committee on the judicial states of the same day throughout the United States.

Mr. Wilkins from the committee on the judicial states of the same day throughout the same day through the same d

the 21st rule, but disagreed from Mr. Rhett as to the discontent with the Union at the south. which he opposed the report, and insisted on

MONDAY, Jan. 15.

The public session was very brief. Memorials were presented from Michigan and Pennsylvania for a reduction of postage.

Mr. Benton called for information as to the annuities paid to the Winnebagoes. The inference is, that they have been wronged in the payments received from the government agents. ing on the secretary of the treasury to inform the House of Representatives whether or not the treasury notes are issued bearing a nominal in-

erest, -and if so, whether they are issued in nity to the laws and the co A notice was given by Mr. Black, of Georgia that he should move, when the Oregon bill ear up, an amendment providing for the annexati

A great variety of resolutions were offere during the day.

Several proposed improvements in the west and many seemed to ask information merely fo the sake of asking it. But few were adopted Some notice was taken of the steamboat ace dent near St. Louis, in the morning, and it is ressulted to the steamboat has been also been supported by the steamboat of the steamboat of

poseible that it may lead to removal ions in the Mississippi. A brief debate arose upon printing generally, in the course of which Mr. Wise remarked that his district was not annoyed by the presence of any contemptible village newspaper. They had nothing of this kind to disturb the social relations existing between all the people. There were no sewers in his district of this sort.

Mr. Weller intimated that the absence of the

district, and said that there were educated Washington, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, Taylor, Leigh, and a host of distinguished men. "Including the gentleman from Virginia," responded Mr. Weller, and the House enjoyed the joke by a hearty laugh.

II The senate have rejected the nomination

BANK NOTE TABLE.

httes whichare is good credit, are received at par in deposite by the following Banks, viz:—Atlas, Atlantic, Boston, Eagle, Freemans', Gibbe, Mechanics', Ammitton, Market, Merchants', North, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Shawmut, Tremont, Tra-

ers' Union, and Washington.

The Suffolk Bank transacts all the business reating to country Banks, for the above named Banks

plate, letter D; Flint, Cashier; Stearns, President. daine, have been some time in circulation.

(C) Counterfeit \$3 bills of the Washington Bank are Circulation.
RG- Counterfeit 3's Exchange Bank, Salem, Mana

Me.

Of-The genuine 5's and 10's, Leicester Bank, Muss signed N. P. Denny, Prest., are all withdrawn from circulation. Joseph A. Denny signs all the genuine 5's

MAINE. Agricultural, at Brewer, Me.... Bangor, Commercial, at Bangor. Bangor Bank, at Bangor..... Bath Bank, at Bath.....closed Globe Bank, at Bangor,..... Georgia Lumber Co. at Portland Hallowelland Augusta.... Kennebec Bank, at Hallowell... Kennebunk, at Kennebunk, closed Oldtown, at Orono.
Oxford Bank, at Fryberg, Fraud.
Passamaquoddy, at Eastport.
People's Bank, at Bangor closed
Penobecot Bank, at Bangor. no sale. worthless

Connecticut River Bank, Charles-town, charter expired...

Exeter, at Exeter, ch. expired...
Farmers', at Amberst, ch. ex...
Hillsborough Bank, Hillsborough New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, charter expired...
Portsmouth, at Portsmouth, che x Strafford, at Dover, ...ch. expired Wolfborough Bank, Wolfborough

Agricultural Bank, at Troy, fraud Bennington, at Bennington, broke Commercial Bank Poultney, fraud Essex, at Guildhall.....

MASSACHUS adjourned over to Monday.

House. Mr. Slidell reported a bill from the committee on commerce, for the repeal of the daty on cotton imported from Texas.

Charlestown, at Charlestown, as Charlestown MASSACHUSETTS.

Essex Bank, at Salem... E. Bridgewater, at E. Bridgewater char surrendered, Farmers' and Mechanics', Adams worthless.

Mr. Wise said he was pleased with the gentleman's remarks; they were perfectly correct;
but he wished him to state who had deserted
the flag.

Mr. Bidlack said he alluded to members from
New York, Kentucky, and North Carolina.
He (Mr. B.) voted to lay this whole report on
the table, and found himself in a lean and hopeless minority.

Mr. Belser of Ala., took the floor, and for
twenty minutes, which was all the time left of
the morning hour, spoke on the subject. He
was for a rule or no rule, a rule that was re-

Mr. Wilkins from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill changing the relation of master and slave, in the District of Columbia.

The bill requires that colored persons shall be considered as free until proved to be slaves.

The House took up the report of the committee on rules, and Mr. Belser of Alabama, finished his speech on the subject.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., commenced a speech in which he opposed the report, and insisted on

Nova Scotia Bills...... 5 a 6 In Senate, the morning was spent in ex-cutive session.

| Constant | Constan " Albany...
" Philadelphia
" Baltimore.
" Norfolk 1 n 4 " dis. 15 60 a 15 65

> METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL. For the week ending January 13th, 1844.

In this city, Mr Nathaniel Pratt to Miss Frances of the Dennis, both of Charlestown.
Jan 14, by Rev Mr Streeter, Mr Henry O. Lane to Miss Elizabeth J. Deuiade.
In Framinghum, Jan. 17th, Mr. Edward A. Clark to Miss Elien B. Wheeler, daughter of Eliphalet Wheeler, Eaq.; all of Framingham.
In Roxbury, I. Henry E. Gallup, of this city, to Suan H., daughter of Ebenezer Crafts, Esq of R.
In Danvers, Jan 11, by Rev Mr Mann, Rev Thomas P. Field to Miss Maria Augusta, daughter of Hon Robert S. Daniels.
In South Weymouth, Jan 10, Capt Samuel Butes to Miss Lydin Vinson Shaw.
In Lexington, Jan 13, by Rev Dr Francis, Rev Jas-Blodgett to Abby, daughter of Peter Wellington.

Counterfeit \$3 bills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation—Perkins' stereotypeplate. Counterfeit 3's are in circulation on the Plymonth Bank, Mass, letter A, of various dates. Also \$5's on the Tolland County Bank, Conn., new

90 Counterfeit \$3's on the Eastern Bank, Bangor

circulation. Joseph A. Denny signs all the genuine 5's and 10's now in circulation.

[37-Couterfeit §2's New England Bank, Boston, letter A.

itter A. 135 Counterfeit \$5's, Granite Back, Boston, letter A 135 Counterfeit \$3's, Gardiner Bank, Mc.

redeemed

VERMONT

The subject of the improvement of the western rivers was taken up and discussed.

SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

House. Mr. Dean offered a resolution proposing a change of the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States and whether the United States are the United States and whether the United States are the United States and whether the United States are the United States and whether the United States are the United States and whether the United States are the United States and whether the United States are the United States and whether the United States are the United States and whether the United States are the United States are the United States and West and West are the United States are the United S

| Days. | Thermon | n. Wind. | Weathe |
|-------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| 7 | 25 | Wsaw | Cloudy, |
| 8 | 14 1 | WSW W WRW | Fair. |
| 9 | 2 | NE | Fair, cl'dy, |
| 10 | 184 | NEWW | Cloudy, |
| 11 | 6 | R W | Fair, |
| 12 | 15 | 5W 8 | Cloudy, |
| 13 | 37 | SW W | Rainy, cloud |

Average for the week, 164 degrees.

The depth of the water from the snow ain, 9-16ths of an inch.

Number of snows, 1. Depth 44 inches.

MARRIAGES.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

| | Sun Sun Rises Set | | Moon Sets | Days |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Sunday, Jan. 21. Monday, Fresday, Wednesday, Thursday Friday, Saturday, | 7 22 7 22 7 21 7 20 | 4 59 5 0 5 2 5 3 5 4 5 5 | 7 29 8 34 9 36 10 38 11 37 morn 0 38 | 9 36 9 38 9 40 9 42 9 44 9 45 9 47 |

Review of the Markets.

[Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.]

FLOUR AND GRAIN. Boston, Jan. 19. Flour—There has been some dictional firances imparted to the market for Flour, consequence of the late speculative movement in N. ork—Genesee is held at \$5, and so sales for a day two past have been made below that price—the transitions in Southern have been at about previous rates, one little advance has been realized on the better descriptions. The general operations of the week have

Some little afvance has been realized on the better descriptions. The general operations of the week have been, Ohio 4 87; 1000 bbls Philadelphia, 4 75 a 4 87; 400 do Fredericksburg, at 4 75, cash; 500 do Georgetowa 85, 4 mos; 600 do Howard at 4 75 a 87; Genesee and Michigan 4 87 a 85.

Grain—The Grain market is without any great change, compared with the hast report—sales, if any thing, are rather more difficult to make at same prices. Yellow flat Corn, new, 47 a 48c; a cargo white sold at 45½c per bushel. Delaware Oats 32 a 32½c, and North River 33 a 34c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 .- 3 o'clock, P. M. Floor is eld at 4 75 for Ohio and Michigan, and 481 a 87 for enesse, but with no buyers. Grain—We hear of no sales.

CATTLE AND MEAT.

BRIGHTON, Jan 15. At market, 780 Beef Cattle, and 2000 Sheep, and 50 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle us-

sold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—The Cattle generally were better than they were last week, and sales were dull at last week's prices.. We quote the same, vis: extra at 4 25 a 4 50; first quality, 3 75 a 4 00; second quality, 3 50 a 2 75; third quality 3 00 a 3 50.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 1 50 to \$2. Wethers 2 50 to \$3 50.

Swings—No lots sold to needle. At satell from 4 to 5. 3 50. inc.—No lots sold to peddle. At retail from 4 to About 400 arrived at Brighton at the close of the

New York, Jan 15. At market, 1100 Beef Cattle, (200 from the South.) and 4500 Sheep and Lambs.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We continue last week's quotations, viz: at 42s n 75 to 5 25 a 5 00, with sales of extra at \$6. Some prime Cattle from Duchess county, sold at \$7.

Sheep and Lambs—The market was cleared at 1 75 a 3 75, as in quality.

Retail Frices maide Quincy Market.

| PROVISION | N 8 | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Butter, lump, per lb | | 14 | | | 1 |
| Butter, tub. | | 10 | OL. | | ١ |
| Cheese, new milk, per lb | | 7 | | | |
| Cheese, four meal, per lb | | 4 | | | |
| Eggs, per dozen | | | | | 2 |
| Beef, fresh, per lb | | 5 | a | | J |
| Beef, salted | | 4 | | | |
| Beef, saited | | 7 | | | |
| Tallow, beef, per lb | | 74 | 78 | | |
| Pork, whole hogs, | | 54 | 13 | | |
| Pigs, roasting, each | 1 | 50 | | 1 | 2 |
| Pork, fresh | | 5 | a | | ſ |
| Pork, salted | | | n | - | |
| Hams, Boston, per th | 11 | 8 | In. | ** | |
| Hams, Western, per lb | | 7 | 8 | ** | |
| | | | - | ** | |
| Lard, best, per lb | | 7 | - | ** | |
| Lard, Western, per keg new | | * | B | | |
| Tripe, per lb | | 4 | A | * * | |
| Pigs' Feet, per lb | | - 6 | n | | 1 |
| Veal, per lb | | 0 | 14. | * * | |
| Calves, whole | | | 18 | - 4 | |
| Mutton, per lb | | | - | *. | |
| Lamb,per lb | ** | - 3 | 18 | | |
| Sheep, whole, per lb | | 8 | a | | |
| Chickens, per lb | | . 8 | R | | |
| Turkeys, lb | | 8 | | | |
| Geese, each, | . 1 | 00 | | 1 | |
| Action 1 | | | | | |

| Geese, each, 1 0 | 0 a | 1.5 | 15 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| VEGETABLES. | | | |
| VEGETABLES Spinach, peck Horseradish, pound Marrow Squash, lb. Beets, per dox Beans, white, dried, pr bushel. Carrots, å peck Caibages, drumhead, esch Red Cubbages, each Celery, per root. Paraley, box Paraley, box Paraley, box | 6 a 14 a 25 a 4 a a 6 a 10 a 10 a a | 2 | 8 2 2 |
| Pointoes, Bluenose, bushel. Sweet Potatoes, bushel. Turnips, † peck. Mungoes, pickled, per gall. Peppors, por gal. Yickles, per gal. Vinegar, per gal. | 75 a 00 a a 374 a 20 a | 1 | 00 25 8 50 50 25 |
| FRUIT &c. | | | |

| Pickles, per gal | | 20 | | | 25 |
|---------------------------|----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| Vinegar, per gal | | | | | 17 |
| FRUIT. & | c. | | | | |
| Chestunts, bushel | 1 | 75 | | 2 | 00 |
| Quinces, peck | | | | | 50 |
| Cranberries, bushel | 3 | 00 | 18 | 3 | 50 |
| Sweet Water Grapes, pound | | 124 | | | 25 |
| Apples, Baldwin, bbl | 2 | | | - 3 | 25 |
| Russet, bbl | 2 | 25 | | 2 | 50 |
| Pears, per peck | W | 374 | | | 50 |
| Oranges, Sicily, per box | 3 | 50 | | 4 | 50 |
| Lemons, per dozen | | 25 | | | 374 |
| Shellbarks, bushel | | | | 1 | 50 |
| Rose Water, per bottle | | | | | 33 |
| Spearmint, dry, bunch | | 3 | | | 6 |
| Summer Savory, per lb | | | | | 25 |
| Sweet Marjoram, per lb | | | | | 50 |
| Sage, per lb | | | | | 25 |
| | - | - | | | |
| | | | | | |

| LEATHEI | ι. | | | |
|---------------------|----|-----|------|--|
| Wholesale Pr | | | | |
| at tannage, per lh. | | | 26 | |
| untry, per lb | | 18 | 20 | |
| city tannage | | 23 | . 25 | |
| dry hide | | 18 | 20 | |
| and light | - | 16. | 18 | |

| Philad. | best tannage, per lb. | 28 | | 26 |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------|-----|---------|
| £ 66 (| country, per lb | 18 | | 20 |
| Baltimore | e, city tannage | 23 | | 25 |
| 46 | dry hide | 18 | | 20 |
| New Yor | k, red, light | 16- | | 18 |
| 44 | es middling | 17 | | 18 |
| 44 | overweight | 14 | | 154 |
| Boston. | st slaughter | 18 | | 19 |
| | ry hide | | | 19 |
| | WOOD. | | 579 | |

| | USI received per amp Gov. Davis, do I is Up Chains, 309 yards Fence Chain, Halter Chains, &c., which will be sold low, at the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, Scoth Market street, Boston, by 18 if * RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON. |
|--------------------|--|
| White Birch a 5 | Dewey on Retribution. |
| linut, per onrd | 50 published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & |
| arcoal, per basket | 50 CO. No. 134 Washington, opposite School street— price 4 cents. d9 |

| | - | - | - | _ |
|----------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| BEEF, PORK, LARD, | Ac. | | | |
| | | | 2 | |
| [Wholesale Prices in Quincy | | Ken | | |
| | 00 | 18 | | 50 |
| " Navy Muss, per bbl " . 6 | 25 | | | 50 |
| | 00 | 28 | - | 25 |
| Boston Extra Clear Pork, bbl. 15 | 00 | A | 15 | |
| " Clear, bbl 13 | | 8 | 18 | |
| " Lard | 7 | a | | 74 |
| Ohio Extra Clear Perk, bbl., 12 | | | | 150 |
| " Clear Pork, bbl 18 | 00 | | | 50 |
| " Mess " " 10 | 50 | | 11 | 00 |
| 44 Prime 44 " 9 | | | 10 | 00 |
| " Lard, in barrels | 6 | | | 61 |
| es se in half do | 61 | | | 7 |
| 4 | | | | 7 |
| " Hams, per lb | 64 | | | 74 |
| Boston do do | 74 | | | 71 |
| Tongues, per bbl 18 | 00 | | 20 | 00 |
| Tallow, tried, per lb | 7 | | - | 74 |
| Sheep, 500 weight | 2 | | 201 | 7 |
| Lambs, do do | 2 | | - | 4 |
| Poultry, 500 do | 6 | | Ĉů. | |
| BUTTER, CHEESE AND | | GB | | |
| Lump, per 100 lbs | | | 1 | ** |
| Firkin, best, per ton | | | | 16 |
| Parkin, best, per ton | 20 | | | 14 |
| Butter, shipping, ton | 7 | | | 10 |
| Cheese, best, per ton | | | | 54 |
| common, lon | | R | | 4 |
| Eggs, 100 doz | 24 | 2 | | 25 |
| FRIIIT AND VEGETA | OF W | 625 | | |

| compound meant bet som | 0.4 | | • | | 10.0 |
|---------------------------|------------|-----|------|----|------|
| ed common, ton | | 8 | | | 4 |
| Eggs, 100 dua | | 24 | 2 | | 25 |
| FRUIT AND VEGE | TA: | BLI | S. | | |
| Apples, Russets, per bbl | 1 | 75 | a | 2 | 00 |
| 44 Baldwin, do | 2 | 50 | - | 2 | 75 |
| Cranberries, bustiel | 2 | 75 | | 3 | 00 |
| Quinces, bbl | 2 | 00 | 28. | 3 | 00 |
| Beets, bbl | 1 | 12 | | | 25 |
| Carrots, bbl | 1 | 00 | 0 | | 12 |
| Cabbages, drumbead, 100 | 6 | 50 | | | 00 |
| Potatoes, Chenangoes, bbl | | | 8 | | 12 |
| " Eastports, bbl | 1 | 50 | a | | 75 |
| Onions, bbl | î | 75 | a | - | 00 |
| Squashes, Marrow, 100 lbs | | | 0 | | 00 |
| Pickles, bbl | 4 | 00 | - | | 50 |
| Peppers, pickled, bbl | - | 00 | 2 | | 00 |
| Managers, pickled, but | 0 | | TH. | | |
| Mangoes, per bbl | 8 | 00 | . 18 | 10 | 00 |
| SEEDS. | there exis | - | | | × |
| occura. | | | | | |

| Eggs, 100 doz | The following are a few of the articles which we of- | Sterling, Dec. 9, 1843. |
|--|--|---|
| FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. | fer, viz:-French, English, German, and American | eopti es |
| Apples, Russets, per bbl 1 75 a 2 00 | BROAD CLCTHS, of every shade, color and coulity | D 0.1 |
| " Baldwin, do 2 50 a 2 75 | varying in price from \$1 to \$5 the yd. Also, Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Waved Beavers, Prince de | For Sale. |
| Cranberries, bushel 2 75 a 3 00 | Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Waved Beavers, Prince de | A FARM situated in the |
| Quinces, bbl 2 00 a 3 00 | Joinville and Prince Albert Contings-do, Cassimores | West Parish, Andover, near |
| Beets, bbl 1 12 a 1 25 | and Doe Skins Satinets and Vestings, in every vari- | the Meeting-house, on the |
| Carrots, bbl 1 00 a 1 12 | Ety of style and quality. | main road to Lewell, con- |
| Cabbages, drumbead, 100 5 50 a 6 00 Potatoes, Chenangoes, bbl a 1 12 | Cloak and Dress Goods. | sisting of 78 acres of excel- |
| Potatoes, Chenangoes, bbl a 1 12 Eastports, bbl 1 50 a 1 75 | | lent land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pastur |
| | Silk Warp Indiannas, plain and twilled-a splendid | age, orcharding, peut-meadow, and embracing a wood |
| Onions, bbl | article for Cloaks; | lot of 13 acres covered with a young and thrifty growth. |
| Pickles, bbl 4 00 a 6 50 | Silk Warp Alpaccas, for Clonks; | Said Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and well |
| Poppers, pickled, bbl 8 00 a 10 00 | Alpacea Lustres, | fenced with stone wall, several hundred rods being |
| Mangoes, per bbl 8 00 a 10 00 | Watered Alpaccas, | nearly new. It is pleasantly and advantageously situ- |
| | Changeable and fig'd Lunettus | ated, being only a mile and a half distant from several |
| SEEDS. | French Thibet Cloths, of superior quality and most | villages in Andover which afford a good market, and |
| | fashionable colors; | about seven miles from Lowell, where there is always a |
| Retail Prices. | English and German Merinos, Alapines, &c. &c. | ready market for all kinds of produce. |
| Mustard, brown, per bag 5 00 a 6 00 | Rich Chameleon Silks, striped and fig'd, in rich dark | The buildings are nearly new, consisting of a single |
| Mustard, white, a 6 00 | colors, for Cloaks and Pelisses; | 'wo story dwelling-house, a barn 40 by 36 feet, with a |
| Homp, per bushel a 2 00 | Do. Jet and Blue black Gro de France do. with about | cellar under the same, shop for tools, carriage-house, |
| Canary | Striped and Plaid Chuses Co. | shed, wood-house, &c. in good order. The buildings, |
| Flax, Foreign, per bush 2 00 a 2 50 | Striped and Plaid Chusans—Cashmere DeCosse— | with the whole or any part of the land will be sold, as the purchaser may desire. Terms liberal, and a part of |
| Flax, American a 2 50 Clover, Northern, per lb 10 a 12 | Crape de Laines—Brocade Chameleons—M. de Laines | the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if de- |
| Clover, Northern, per lb 10 a 12 | Paris Kid Gloves, best quality, and a great variety of | sired. |
| Clover, Southern | Hosiery, embracing almost every style used-CAR- | For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on |
| Clover, Foreign a a | PETS and FEATHERS-CROCKERY, GLASS, | the premises. NATHAN ABBOTT, 3d. |
| Lucerne, or French Clover | and CHINA WARE-PAPER HANGINGS, &c. | Andover, Nov. 4, 1843. eoptf 25 |
| Timothy, or Herds Grass, bu. 2 50 a 2 624 | Every variety of Domestic Goods, constantly receiving | |
| Red Top, bushel, Northern a 1 50 | direct from the Manufacturers, and selling 10 per cent. | Farm for Sale, |
| Red Top. Southern, bushel a 621 | cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Also, Bonnets, | raim ivi baic, |
| Orchard Grass 2 50 | Bonnet Ribbons, and Lace Goods in great variety- | Situated in the West |
| Seed Wheat, bushel a 2 00 | Prints, Copper Plates-Col'd and White Cambrics- | David David Laborated to 1987 Dr. |
| Winter Rye, bushel a 1 50 | Flannels-Shawls-Bleached and Brown Linens-Ta- | River Road, three miles from the Meeting-house and about five from Lowell— |
| HIDES. | ble Lineus-Plaid Linseys-Cotton Flannels-Silk | from the Meeting-house and |
| | Velvets, &c. &c. &c all of which can be afforded and | about five from Lowell- |
| Wholesale Prices. | will be sold cheaper by | containing 170 acres of land, 150 in one entire body, |
| Buenos Ayres, dry hide, per lb 184 a | HARDON, HUNT & CO., | well watered and well fenced with stone wall, mostly |
| Pernambuco, dry salted a 10 | | of the best quality of land and part of it in a high state |
| Rio Grande 13 a 13 | Than by any other Concern in the United States. | of cultivation. There is a good wood lot of about 30 |
| West Indian | Worcester, Dec. 9, 1843. tf d9 | acres and a large orchard. The buildings are large |
| African 9 a 14 | T. J. H. C. D. D. D. D. C. L. C. | and commodious, all in good repair, house painted |
| Calcutta, cow, green saited 80 a 1 00 | To the Hon. S. P. P. Fay, Esq. Judge of the | inside and out, with blinds to the windows, and placed |
| Calcutta, cow hight a | Court of Probate, in and for the county of Middle- | near the centre of the 150 acre body. Said Farm will |
| Calcutta.dry 60 a 80 | sex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The | be sold very low if applied for soon, as I am very desir- ous of selling. Terms easy. Apply to the subscriber, |
| | petition of Rufus Brewer, of Framingham, in said | on the premises. |
| LIME. | county, Guardian of JOSEPH J. LOKER, of Way- | Also, a Tavern Stand, situated on Middlesex street, |
| | land, in said county of Middlesex, a non compos- mentis person. | in Lowell, known by the name of the Eagle Tavern.— |
| Wholesale Prices. | UMBLY shows, that the just debts which the said | The House contains 21 rooms, and cellar under. A |
| Thomaston, per cask 65 a 75 | Loker owes, together with charges of guardian- | stable 56 by 30 feet, with a shed 56 by 18 feet, with a |
| Camden 60 a 69 | ship, amount to the sum of two thousand one hundred and | good cellar under the stable and shed,-buildings all in |
| L'Etang, St. George Co's a | ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents-that the val- | good repair. JONATHAN ABBOTT. |
| white nump 1 00 a | ue of the personal estate of the said Loker, by the in- | Andover, Nov 4, 1843. coptf |
| 2d quality 75 a | ventory thereof duly exhibited in the Probate office, | |
| ** common 62 a 75 | and other personal estate, is eight hundred and eighty- | Laum for Sale |
| | seven dollars and forty-two cents, and the value of the | Farm for Sale. |
| WOOL. | real estate of said Loker, by the said inventory, is two | The subscriber, wishing to |
| | bundred and sixty-eight dollars. Wherefore your | dispose of the Farm he now |
| Wholesale Prices. | petitioner prays, that he may be empowered and li- | occupies, offers it for sale, at a state |
| American, common to blood, 25 a 27 | censed to sell so much of the real estate of said Loker, | price corresponding with the |
| " 29 × 30 | as will raise the sum of thirteen hundred and twelve | times. Said farm consists of |
| n | dollars and twenty cents, for the payment of his just | |
| " 29 x 30 " a 32 Pulled, superfine 28 a 32 | debts and charges of guardianship. | to grass, with good buildings thereon, situated in the |
| No. I Lambs' 25 a 27 | RUFUS BREWER. | southerly part of Leominster, 21 miles from the centre |
| No. 2, " | The state of the s | of the town, and 3 miles from Sterling. |
| The same of the sa | Middlesex, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at | GEORGE TODD. |
| GRINDSTONES. | Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, | Leominster, Sept 23, 1843. coptf |

| Buenos Ayres, dry hide, per lb | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---|-----|----|
| Pernambuco, dry salted | | | | 10 |
| Rio Grande | 13 | a | | 13 |
| West Indian | 10 | 8 | | 11 |
| African | 9 | a | | 14 |
| Calcutta, cow, green salted | 80 | | 1 | 00 |
| Calcutta, cow " light | | | | |
| Calcutta.dry | 60 | | 100 | 80 |

HOPS. Wholesale Prices. latsort, Mass. 1843, per lb. . . . 6 a . 61 2nd do, 4 a . 5

Real Estate for Sale.

Public Auction.

Jefferson's Manual.

MANUAL of Parlismentary Practice, composed originally for the use of the Seaate of the United States, by Thomas Jefferson, with references to the practice and rules of the Honse of Representatives—the whole brought down to the practice of the present time, to which are added the rules and orders, together with the joint rules of both houses of Congress, accompanied with capious indices. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. 120

Miss Bremer.

I N press and will be published in a few days. The Bondmaid, by Fredrika Bremer, translated from the Swedish by M. L. Putusun, in one vol. 16 mo.

JAMES MUNROE & CO.,

Jan. 12.

No. 134 Wasnington St.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

OF every description, constantly on hand. A very large assortment of gents, boya', and youth's ROOTS and SHOES. Also, ladies', misses', and childrens' Guiter Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, all of the best quality and latest style, selling cheap by E. H. WARREN.

The Lamb Tavern

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE!

THE undersigned Leasee of the above Public House, located 369 Washington street, Boston, begs leave to inform the public, that having discarded the sale, and banished from the premises, all liquors of an intoxicating nature, intends after this date the "Lamb Tavern" shall be kept on the strict temper-

"Lamb Tavern" aman be a patronage.

ance plan, and solicits their patronage.

A. W. ROCKWOOD.

4w*-j19

Tie Up Chains.

UST received per ship Gov. Davis, 600 Tie Up Chains, 200 yards Fence Chain, Halter Chains, Ac., which will be sold low, at the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, South Market street, Boston, by n18 tf - RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON.

Framingham, Sept. 23, 1843.

| | g, St. George Co's, white lump 2d quality | :: i | 00 75 | | | ** | ship, amount ninety-nine ue of the pe ventory ther and other pe |
|---|---|--------|----------|-----|--|---|---|
| WOOL. Wholesale Prices. American, common to iblood, 25 m 27 | | | | | | real estate of bundred ar petitioner pr | |
| | | | | | | 27 | censed to se |
| ** | | *** ** | 29 | 78. | | 30 | as will raise |
| ** | 44 1 44 | | | | | 32 | dollars and |
| Pulled, superfine 28 a 32 | | | | | | 32 | debts and cl |
| | No. 1 Lambs' | | 25 | a | | 27 | 14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (14 (|
| | No. 2, " | | 19 | | | 22 | |

harges of guardianship.
RUFUS BREWER. Middlesex, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the ninth day of Jamony, A. D. 1844.
Upon the petition aforesaid this day preferred by the abovenamed Rufus Brewer, Guardian, Ordered, that the said Guardian notify all persons interested therein, to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Charlestown, in and for said county, on the third Taesday of February next, by publication of the foregoing petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be three days at least tofore the said third Tuesday of February, when and where they may be heard concerning the same; and make return under oath of his doings herein, finto said Court. GRINDSTONES. Wholesale Prices. Per tom of 2000 lbs., rough... 16 00 a 18 00 HAY. Retail Prices

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS.

NEW ENGLAND STATES. AT REDUCED PRICES! HARDON, HUNT & Co.

said Court.

S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.
Copy Attest: Isaac Fiske, Register. 3w—ji9

To the Hon. S. P. P. Fay, Esq., Judge of the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The petition of Artenas B. Comant, of Stow, in said county, Administrator of the estate of ARTEMAS CONANT, late of Stow, in said county of Middlesex, Equipper, deceased, intestate.

H UMBLY shows, that the just debts, which the said deceased owed at the time of his death, to gether with the widow's allowance and charges of administration, amount to the sum of four thousand s x bundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-three dents; that the value of the personal estate of the Said deceased, by the inventory thereof duly exhibited in the Probate office, together with other personal estate and the proceeds of real estate sold under licence of Court, is two thousand three hundred and eighter one of court, is two thousand three hundred and eighten of the lars and eighty-one cents; and the value of the least and the proceeds of real estate sold under licence of Court, is two thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-three of the personal estate of the said deceased, by the inventory thereof duly exhibited in the Probate office, together with other personal estate and the proceeds of real estate sold under licence of Court, is two thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-licence of Court, is two thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-licence of Court, is two thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-licence of the personal estate of the said deceased, by the said inventory, is four and the proceeds of real estate sold under licence of the calculation of the personal estate of the said deceased, by the inventory thereof duly exhibited in the Probate office, together with other personal estate of said deceased, by the said inventory, is four the personal estate of said deceased, by the said inventory, is four the personal estate of said deceased, by the said inventory, Real Estate for Sale.

THE Subscriber desirous of diminishing his eares, offers for sole at very reduced prices, the following Real Estate, viz.—A farm in Dana, Worcester county, containing 100 acres of good land, well divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and wood land, with good buildings, and a large supply of fruit trees; Also a large and commodious Boarding House, Barn, and out buildings, and one acre of land, situated a few rods south of the Academy in New Salem, Franklin county,—offering a good opportunity for any person wishing to take boarders or school a family of children. Also the Farm now occupied by the subscriber, situated within 100 rods of the meeting bouse and academy in New Salem, containing 70 acres of good land for forming purposes, with new Buildings, good water, and as convenient as can be found any where.

For further particulars, enquire of J. B. Harding, No. 5, Central Court, Boston, or of the subscriber ln New Salem.

New Salem.

ALPHEUS HARDING.

New Salem, Jan. 15th, 1844.

6w—j20 the Probate office, together with other personal estate and the proceeds of real estate sold under licence of Court, is two thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-one cents; and the value of the real estate of said deceased, by the said inventory, is four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars. Wherefore your petitioner prays, that he may be empowered and licensed to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of twenty-three hundred and eight dollars and ninety-two eents for the payment of his just debts and charges of administration.

ARTEMAS B. CONANT.

Farm for Salc,

Situated in Framingham, one mile west of the Depot and one and a half from the village, consisting of from the ninth day of January, A. D. 1844.

Lydia listing well-bloe-bloed date and Administrator notify all persons interested thereis, to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Concord, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday of February next, by publication of the second Tuesday of February next, by publication of the three days at least before said second. Tuesday of February, when and where they may be heard concerning the same; and make return, under oath, of his doings herein, unto said Court.

S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.

Copy Attest: Isaac Fiser, Reg. 3w j13

Framingham Carriage and Hamma. THDHC ARCHOR.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNES-DAY, the thirty-first day of January current, at two o'clock, P. M., the Real Estate of Lydia Sweetser, late of South Reading, deceased; consisting of about one-half acre of Land, with a one atory Dwelling House, with five rooms on the floor, a Barn, Shoemasker's Shop, apple and other fruit trees, and a good well of water thereon.

Said Estate is situated in the easterly part of said South Reading, on the road from Lowell to Salem, and about one mile from the Meetinghouse.

Sale on the premises, where the conditions of sale will be made known.

HIRAM SWEETSER, Executor South Reading, Jun. 16, 1843.

Framingham Carriage and Harness

Manufactory.

The subscriber will have a variety of new Carriages on band and for sale, ready for the early Spring trade, at his old stand, 1½ miles East of the Centre Village, where he continues to manufacture in all the above branches, such as Carryalls, Covered and Open Wagons, Buggies, and every thing in the Harness, Collar and Trunk line.

Also for sale, PAINTS, Copal Varnish, Spirits of Curpentice, Sponge Blacking, Linseed and Neatsfoot Oil.

PAINTING, Trimming, and Repairing in all the above branches done by first rate ecorkmen, of the best stock, at fair prices, and at short sotice.

Also, a few second hand Carryalls, Wagons and Chaises, which will be sold cheap for cash or is barter for almost any thing else. Also, a large quantity of Flocks for stuffing, for sale.

HOLLIS HASTINGS.

Framingham, Dec. 22, 1843. 1f d25

Look at This!

Prescott's New Work. ISTORY of the Conquest of Mexico, with a pre-liminary view of the Anciest Mexican Civilia-tion, and the Life of the Conqueror, Hernando Cortes, by William H. Prescott, author of the History of Fer-dinand and Isabella, in 3 vois.—stol. 1. This day re-ceived and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. dB

3000 Exercises in Arithmetic. UST published, Three Thousand Exercises in Arithmetic, printed on eards or bound in one vol. Also, a Key to the same, by David Ring, Teacher. A few copies for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 134 Wrshington street, price thirty-eight cents.—
Instructors can have copies for examination. a25 For Sale.

ONE of the chu AT THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE SUCCESSORS TO H. B. CLAFLI

BUCCESSORS TO H. B. CLAFLI

BIGG desirous of closing their present Extensive

BIGG desirous of closing their present Extensive

Also, 27 acres of Woodland principally covered with

a young and theirly growth of wood, situated about 150

ord fords at 50 per cent. less than their former un
precedented low prices. Our object is to reduce stock,

and it is unnecessary for us to say, that we shall self
our Goods at 50 per cent. less than cost. For it must

be evident to all who purchase Goods—and universal

experience has proved—that our articles at cost, are 50

per cent. better bargains than any Goods to be had in

this, or any other market. Our most desirable Goods

will be sold at cost, and many articles from 15 to 75

per cent. less than cost. Our present stock comprises

as full and desirable an assortment of every variety of

Seasonable Dry Goods, as is to be found in the United

States. The most of our European and Imported Goods

are selling at a large discount from the cost of impor
tation.

The following are a few of the acticles which we of.

The following are a few of the acticles which we of.

Sterling, Dec. 9, 1843.

Farm to Let. To Let—A Farm situated in West Cambridge, six miles from Boston, containing about twenty-five acres of land in a Fruit Trees, &c., and twenty-free acres of pastures Possession may be had immediately. For particula apply to WM. COTTING, on the premises.

To Country Storekeepers, Look at This!

The subscriber being about to change his business, is determined to sell his Farm on terms that will suit the porchaser. It is situated in Billerica, on the stage road from Boston through McGford and Woburn to Lowell, containing near one bundred and fifty acres of snowing, tillage, pasture, wood land, and orcharding, well watered, with good buildings thereon. Any person wishing a Farm in this vicinity, is requested to examine this before they punchase.

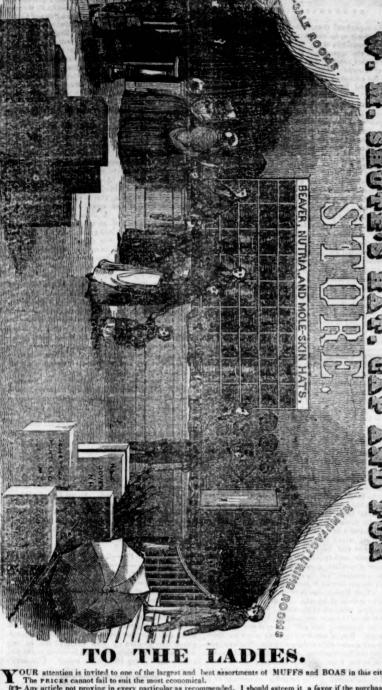
ISAAC SHATTUCK.

Billerica, Dec. 23, 1843.

To Country Storekcepers, and there, who may wish the ecountry for one in the city. The proprietor of a fashionable RESTORA-TOR and OYSTER ESTABLISHMENT, being designed to substitute the country from one in the country for one in the country from one in the city. The proprietor of a fashionable RESTORA-TOR and OYSTER ESTABLISHMENT, being design one to exchange a business, and others, and others, and others, and others, and others, with a country which country from the country from one in the country from the country from one in the extended to the country from the country from the country from the country from

Grass Seed. Just received, a large lot of superior HERDS-GRASS and RED-TOP SEED; also, 50 bushels Northern FINE TOP. Northern SINE TOP. Northern SINE TOP. TOP ale the lowest mark times, what he or retail, by HOvay & CO., aug 19 tf NAS Mercheats Row, Boston.

JOHN C. NOURSE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, WALTHAM 07



OUR attention is invited to one of the largest and best assortments of MUFFS and BOAS in this city.

The PRICES cannot fail to suit the most economical.

3. Any article not proving in every particular as recommended, I should esteem it a favor if the purchaser rould call and receive satisfaction. ould call and receive satisfaction.
OLD STAND, 173 Washington street.

Framingham and Providence LINE OF STAGES.



W. I. GOODS, Groceries, Nails, Window Glass, Paints and Oils, Coarse and Fine Salt, a splendid article in bags and boxes. Hathaway's Improved Cooking Stoxes, at reduced prices—all of which are offered at great bargains, for the following articles, which are immediately WANTED.

50,000 yds Coarse and Fine 7 Braid;
20,000 prs Kip and Cowhide Brogans;
10,000 prs Thick and Thin Boots;
500 cords Hard and Soft Wood;
\$10,000 approved 6 mos Credit, and current Bar,
Bills in any quantity.

FOR CASH. FLOUR and GRAIN, wholesale and retail, at the west Boston prices.

SAMUEL O. DANIELS.
South Framingham, Oct, 1843. tf ol4

'Plumbe' Dagnerrian Gallery.

PATENT COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

No. 75 COURT ST. (Grunerly Harrington's Masseum.)

CONTAINING the largest collection of Daguerreotypes in the world. ADMITTANCE FREE.

"Plumbe Patent" Colored Likenesses taken every
day, without regard to weather, at THREE BOLLARS
ench, and a duplicate GRATIS!

A method bas been discovered, and known only at
this place, of painting the exact complexion and every
variety of color in the dress. Thus, in addition to the
unerring fidelity of the likeness, you have all the rich
effect and high finish of the most exquisite painting.

(37-Persons sitting for their Miniatures at this establishment are guaranteed a perfect likeness and decided
by a better picture, colored nearer to nature, than at any
other place, or no charge.

Apparatus and lustruction on reasonable terms.

(37-Prompt attention to PAID letters, and to those
only.

Corn Plough Cultivator.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that the subscriber has obtained the patent right for the State of Massachosetts, transferred to him by John Hanley of Pennsylvanis, for making, constructing, using and vending to others his right aforesaid for the Corn Plough Cultivator, the models of which may be seen, with certificates from the Western States approving of the same, at the Boston Agricultural Warehouse in Quincy Hall.

South Danvers, Jan. 6, 1844. 4w South Danvers, Jun. 6, 1844.

> UST received 20,000 lbs. of superior quality, for all low, by S. O. DANIELS. te Clover Seed.

Butter and Cheese.

OVEY & CO. have just received a lot of superior WHITE DUTCH, or HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER SEED, highly recommended for pasture lands. For sale at the lowest price.

aug19—tf Seed Store, No 7 Merchants' Row.

Agricultural Books.

DANA'S Muck Manual, Buel's Farmer's Compan-ion, Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, latest edi-tion; Chaptal's do, do; Practical Farmer; Lorraiu's Iusbandry; Kenrick's American Orchardist; Ameri-Swine Breeder; Albany Caltivator, &c. For sale HOVEY & CO'S Seed Store, 7 Merchanis' Row, Boston.

Cheap Cash School Book Store.

EWIS & SAMPSON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 122 Washington street, Boston, would
invite the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants,
Teachers, School Committees, and others, to their large
stock of POPULAR STANDARD SCHOOL
BOOKS, constantly on hand, comprising in part the
following:

PICA'S, constantly as mand, comprising in part the following:

PIERPONT, Worcester, Angell, Emerson, Porter, Saunders, Lovell, Adams, Hale, Goodrich, and Abbott's Reading Bouke.

WORCESTER, Mitchell, Smith, Olney, Parley, Woodbridge, Willard, Malte Brun, Burritt, Huntington, and Smily's Geographies.

EMERSON, Smith, Davis, Walsh, Adams, Welsh, Leonard, Burnham, and Greenleaf's Arithmetics.

SMITH, Murray, Levisac, Gould, Adams, Kirkham, Goodnow, Bolmar, Cilott, Fisk, Brown, Fowle, Frost, Alger, Green, Andrews, and Stoddards' Grammars.

nars. COMSTOCK, Blake, Swift, Parker, Abererombie, Dimsted, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, and Smellies' Phi-

losophy.

GRAY, Comatock, Blake, Turner, Eaton, Phelps, Johnson, and Grund's Chemistries.

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If d16

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ND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOW-LEDGE, for the year 1841. This most valuable of our Annuals has now been published for fifteen years, and has been gaining favor every year, and, by some new improvement, increasing in value. The present volume has several new features. It contains, in addition to its old stores, a list of all the Members of Congress from 1759 to 1843, with their terms of service, and an abstract of all the Public Laws passed by the last Congress. Published by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. 133

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Genesee Flour. 200 BBLS. first quality FLOUR received and selling at less than Boston prices, for Cash only, by E. H. WARREN. If Framingham, Nov 11, 1843. The Agricultural Furnace.



THOSE who have visited the western clearings, and thirty hours, cannot but have noticed near each of their rade evidences of civilization, the erection of two forked or crutched posts with a bar across their tops, from which by a chain is suspended a large iron boiler having some half dozen stones around its base, serving as an apology for andirons, in which is beated the water for family washing and scalding bogs, the preparing food for the latter and making soap for the former, each in their turn demonstrating the importance of this useful article. But "the awectest song is yet unaung" when the big boiler is taken to the rugar bush and there placed between two huge log; the well plied fire driving off the water from the luscious sap—tis then the concrete sugar and the flowing 'lissen are borne amid the shouts of 'Bub and Sis' in triumph to the cabin, there to care all the ills the current year is heir to. They have seen, too, the smoke rising from the arch of stone and clay on which was spread out a this sheet of English iron naisled to a hoop of plank covered with losseds and containing some four bushels of potatoes and as many buckets of water at the hoiling point, nearly ready for the grunters' use—and nearer home find the caldron set in brick for chemical, mechanical and domestic use in almost every workshop and family, even. Good as these all may be in certain places, and under certain circumstances, still they have their local and obvious disadvantages, to obviate which the Agricultural Furnace was got up. In construction it exhibits the caldron with a flange around its edge by which it is suspended, as it is even within another caldron of three inches greater diameter, the open bottom of which rests on, and in fact is a simple box stove: In this flange are two knobs, to which a chain or can-hooks amy be applied as a bale to lift it out of and into its case—near the hottom is a hoop to hook into and thereby when suspended to pour out its contents—within the cale in the sides are bandles by which it is r

four barrels—at reduced prices—for sale at the Farm-ers' Warehouse. Nos 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton streets. Boston, by s30 tf D. PROUTY & CO.

Drs. Cummings & Eastham, SURGEON DENTISTS,

27 School Street, Roston., AVE constantly on hand a full and large supply of MINERAL and UNCHANGABLE TEETH, of the highest perfection, which they will insert on the most reasonable terms, from a single one to an entire set. Also, particular attention paid to FILLING TEETH in the most substantial and durable manner,

and warranted.

By the use of a "New Nerve Remedy," the operation of Filling and Setting Teeth is rendered much more easy and less painful than formerly.

Individuals requiring the services of a Dentist will find it decidedly to their advantage to call on Drs. C. & E., 27 School street.

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LAYRS & FAIRBANKS, 136 Washington street, Boston, have constantly on hand, or manufacture to order, Ledgers, Journals, Wastes, Cosh Books, Invoice, Bill, Day, Record, Jown Officers' Books, Lawvers' Dockets, Memorandum, Manuscript and Writing Books in great variety, of superior paper, and in strong nest birdings.

LETTER PAPERS.—Foolscap, ruled and ulain, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super Royal and Imperial Drawing and Writing Paper; Packet and Folio Post; Note, Bill, Sermon and Rocord P., 1907; Envelope, Tissue and Wrapping Papers, &c. &c.; Morocco and Colored Papers, for fancy usas; Gold and Silver and Martle do.

Together with a large and well selected assortment of English, French, and American STATIONERY; among which may be found, English and Irish Harp and Crown Senling Wax, Self-Lighting do; Note, Letter, Billet, and Notarial Wafers; Office Twine and Tape; Gillott's, Perry's, Windle's, Michell's, Pardow's and Hecley's superior Steel Pens, in boxes and on carde; Rodgers' Fenknives; Scissors and Razors; Gum'd Labels and Initial Scale; Mottos, &c.; Drawing and Writing Lead Pencils; Paints; India Rubber; Bristol Board, Perforated do; Ink; Ink Stands; Sand Boxes; Slates, &c. &c.

LORNG'S SCHOOL GLOBES, of 6, 94 and 12 inch diameter. These sloudd have a place in every school in the country.

inch diameter. These should have a place in ever school in the country. Country Merchants supplied on the most reasonab terms. OPPOSITE SCHOOL ST., BOSTON.

Cheap Cash Tailoring Establishment.

II. WARREN offers at the lowest possible prices for cash, BROADCLOTHS of French, English and American manufacture, of every quality, price and color. A fresh lot of CLOTHS for Over Couts; plain, black and fancy CASSIMERES and DOESKINS; low price mix'd Cassimeres and Satinetts; new styles VESTINGS. Also, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, of every variety; STOCKS, plain and fancy SCARFS and CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

37 His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above Goods.

N. B. Gentlemen's CLOTHING, of every description, made up at short notice, in the best manner, and all garments warranted to give satisfaction.

Framingham, Sept 16, 1843.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, DRAPER and TAILOR.

A CQUAINTS his friends, at a distance, particu-larly those at Framingham and its vicinity, that he has opened a large TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, at South Boston, corner of Broadway and Sea st. He will furnish all kinds of Garments, warranted, as cheap as they can be found in the city.
His old friends are assured that they can be here accommodated, and will be waited on, as faithfully as they have been in past seasons. And he warrants that they can be furnished here on such terms that a journey to the city will be attended with no expense.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1843.

DENTISTRY.

H. Cowles, M. D. Surgeon Dentist, H. COWIES, M. D. MISHTGCOB Defiliations.

Respectively anounces to the inhabitance of Framingham and vicinity that he will perform all operations on the TEETH necessary for their preservation;—Cleansing—Filling with gold foil—Inserting the best of Mineral Teeth on gold plate or pivot, from one to an entire set—Extracting in the best possible manner—Remedying Irregularities as far as practicable—Destroying the Nerve by a new preparation, without pain, that the tooth may be filled without suffering to the patient, &c.

Persons requiring any operation on their Teeth will please call at Dr S. Whitney's Hosse, Framingham Village, where they will receive immediate attention. Framingham, Sept 16, 1843.

Removal. BARRETT'S DYE HOUSE.

THE Office of this Establishment has been removed from 85 Cornhill to 140 Washington St., opposite School street, Boston.

Grateful for the patronage heretofore received, the proprietors beg leave to say that no exertion will be spared to merit its continuance.

N. B. ONLY ONE DOLLAR for Dyeing Ladies' Dresses. Oct. 7. 6m

12,000 Coats, Pants, and Vests, BEST STYLE AT LOW PRICES,

osgood's

NO. 31 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

four times in very hot vinegar, and sprinkle them

"Mamma, are all vessels called she?" "Yes, my dear." "Then how are the national ships called men-of-war?" "Jane, you may put that

A New Volcano. A correspondent of the Athens (Ga.) Banner states that there is a mountain in Rabun county, near the North Carolina line, that is now throwing out large quantities of very denae smoke, and manifests the appearance of being volcanic. Those who have visited this mountain, say that the smoke issues through fissures in the rocks, and that there is a continued rumbing sound, like low distant thunder constantly heard in the bowels of the mountain. The mountain itself is very difficult to ascend, and is the highest in that region.

Mexico. The Republic of Mexico now contains about 7,000,000 inhabitants. Of these only 1,000,000 are whites—4,000,000 are Indians—the rest negroes, Mestizos, &c. Out of these 7,000,000, only 687,748 of all classes can The city of Mexico contains a

The ancestral halls of the Barons of F—n were exhibiting the merry scene of a nuptial featival.—The dark Gothic rooms were lit up with a thousand tapers, throwing their magic light on a motley crowd of the proudest and most chivalric nobles of Austria, while the loud and maddening notes of the clarion which drowned every individual voice, hurried the dancers irresistibly along through the mystic mazes of the waltz. Who would have thought this the scene of unspeakable wretchedness, and atter despair? Count K—held the trembling hand of his pale bride, and beside him stood, with calm resignation, the Platonic lover, with his heart lacerated not on his hut on her account. And as the bashful bride lifted up the fringed cartains of her eyes and beheld him to whom her first wows were pledged, she renewed silestly her oath of fidelity which no ties that she could form should ever break. As ha syes methers her thoughts became manifest to his mind, and three times happier than the groom, he hurried hom—to his barracks.

Ten years had passed, and the Counters K—Madame Galitzian was not distinguished by her who knew her.

Madame Galitzian was not distinguished by her

Twe years had passed, and the Countess K—had become the mother of a lovely daughter, when Count 8—y, who, in the mean time, had resigned his commission in the army and repaired to London for the purpose of stadying the improvements in steam navigation, received the news of the demise of her husband. The time of her marriage seemed move to have been but an indivisible moment—more dream that had distorted his imagination and interrupted his real happiness. Mathilda was again fice to dispose of her hand; her father's spell was broken. Though the world might call her widow, this fancy she was still the bleshing maid to whom his love was plighted. Now was the time to overcome all obstacles—to acquire a name in his

only by the members of her case, but by who knew her. Madame Galitzin was not distinguished by

THE POTTS CUREE.

See A second control of the contr

Church, Bosto minister of a c

which will fit me for heaven or hell. I am this day to meet temptations which have often subdued me; I am to be entrusted again with opportunities of usefulness, which I have often neglected. I am to influence the minds of others, to help to moulding their characters, and in deciding the happiness of their present and future life. How uncertain is this day! What unexpected changes may await me! It may be my last day! It will certainly bring me nearer to death and judgment!—Now, when entering on a period of life so important, yet so uncertain, how fit and natural is it, before we take the first step, to seek the favor of that Being on whom the lot of every day depends, to commit all our interests to his almighty and wise providence, to seek his blessing on our labors and his succord in temptation, and to consecrate to his service the day which he raises upon us. [Channing-maked]

meals of wheat—patronizing neither burrstone mills, nor French cooks.

Last year he was elected a delegate to the REV. JOSEPH H. Taware, late of Salem street
Church, Bosto has been sited to become the
minister of a m. Congress and Society, which
will for the present hold their meetings in the
arge hall, under the Tranont Temple. This
miety is composed chiefly of persons who were
members of his late congregation. The Puritan
may — Mr. Towne, by entering into this armagnetic property of the same democratic express, having patronized no hotels.

Metalogous persons in the same
means of his late congregation. The Puritan
may — Mr. Towne, by entering into this armagnetic persons who were
means of his late congregation. The Puritan
means of his late congregation and his late of his late

Yours, truly, Massachusetts.

York, September 15, 1848."

ishes other offers, which for tels.

He is now ready to walk 75 miles in a day wherever duty or interest may require it.

A PLEASANT LUNATIO. An inmate of the Ohio Asylum is thus described in the Appendix

of a late report:-

Ohio Asylum is thus described in the Appendix of a late report:—

"We must not omit a passing notice of an incurable, but occasionally useful, and on many accounts amusing and interesting patient, styling himself "the cattle drover, sportsman and financier extraordinary to the institution and mankind at large." He also claims to be clerk of the new buildings, superintendent of public works in the state, proprietor of the steambaat Lebigh, mineral and botanical doctor, &c., whose mosaic deluxions are as numerous and capricious as his character and qualifications are unique and surprising. He is a stout, active, well built man, with a handsome, sincere countenance, who is sure to be the first to meet you on entering the gallery, and endeavor toslide into your good opinion with a sly wink, a coaxing smile, and general actuated by himself and made payable to his order, at every corporation in the Union, from a floridate of the season within a hundred and seventy-five millions, upon the beat specie paying banks."—

But if you do not need money, he is very entering and pasture lands—with accounts of his millions, upon the beat specie paying banks."—

But if you do not need money, he is very entering and pasture lands—with accounts of his millions, upon the beat specie paying banks."—

But if you do not need money, he is very entering and pasture lands—with accounts of his milling and steamboat operations—his droving exitions—horse racing—blooded cattle—and roulette of his own invention; or, as a physician, he is always willing and ready to attend to the most difficult cases; will exhibit his lancet of wire and prescribe infallible cures for every disease, from a sore eye to the gout or consumption.

Notwithstanding his singularity, he is kind Notwithstanding his singularity, he is kind and attentive to those needing assistance around him, taking great interest in the affairs of the house, and constantly talking about the expense of providing for so many patients; the difficulty of keeping them in order, and the necessity of employing more help, &c. He also excels in complimentary notices of the ladies, and is always ready either to dance a jig, or hold the candle, sing a song, or preach a sermon, and, if need be, take a fight, or run a foot race.

This is but a hasty sketch of the most active,

need he, take a fight, or run a foot race.

This is but a hasty sketch of the most active, eingular and clever character in the care of the institution. One, whose unfortunate disease has hitherto resisted every remedial effort in our has hitherto resisted every remeated an enort in our power, and boing unsafe to go at large, must, in all likelihood, find a permanent home within these walls. He was a very respectable and intelligent mechanic, who, previous to his insanity, was strongly exercised in mind upon the subject of religion, which is thought to be the cause of his disease. His general character was peaceable, but, under the excitement of insanity, he proved to be malicious and quarrelsome, threatening the lives of persons, and to destroy property, and burn the buildings of his friends and neighbors.

At this time he is cheerful and pleasant, in comfortable bodily health, still fond of sport, and always ready for a joke. Seeing a person in the hall a few days since with a blace eye and scratched face, he very quaintly asked him if he had been "attending a meeting of the owlereek association."

But it is probable he will be most admired in his character of a practicing physician, in which he claims a successful experience of twenty. power, and being unsafe to go at large, must, in all likelihood, find a permanent home within

of Warwick, Wilson of Lenox, Schouler of Lowell, Long of Lynn, Rider of Dartmouth, Beebe of Wilbraham.

But it is probable he will be most admired in his character of a practicing physician, in which he claims a successful experience of twenty years. His medical opinions are so very strong and clear and his prescriptions so mild and effacacious, especially in consumption, that we cannot better conclude this imperfect account of his case, and, at the same time, subserve the great interests of humanity, and our marvellous profession, than by giving a statement of his practice, in this alarming disease. It is but a short time since, he was regularly consulted by a very consequential and inquisitive gentleman, who appeared anxious to be recovered from a consumption of unusual severity. The dector looked wise, as doctors will, and then commenced his directions as follows: "Take of white puccoop root and red puccoop root ead and red puccoop root fall and red puccoop root ead from a consumption of unusual severity. The dector looked wise, as doctors will, and then commenced his directions as follows: "Take of white puccoop root and red puccoop root ead from a consumption of unusual severity. The dector looked wise, as doctors will, and then commenced his directions as follows: "Take of white puccoop root and red puccoop root ead from the first puccoop of the flaps of your liver, and root out the consumption, just as the leaves are coming out on the trees in the spring of the year."

Magnetic from the Third Reading—Tolman of Boston, Rider of Dartmouth, Beete of William. On Earlies of Relation, Comman of Boston, Hollman, Comman of Boston, Hollman, Comman of Cannothing, Comman of Cannothing, Comman of Cannothing, Comman of Cannothing, Comman of Pittsfield, Fisher of Westfield, Madeworth of Becket, Boutwell of Luneaburg. On Change of Name—Cotton of Boston, Wright of Concord, Brown of Cannothing, Comman of Pittsfield, Fisher of Relation of Pelham. O

They had travelled about four miles, when they found themselves in the midst of a heavy growth of hemlock, and near by was a boiling spring. Being fatigued with their tramp, they seated themselves on a felled tree near the spring, and were regaling themselves with a little of the good creature, when their attention was suddenly arrested by a rustling among the bushes and dry leaves which lay behind them. They started up. and found themselves in possession of only spersed with black ones. up, and found themselves in possession of only one weapon of defence, (their bottle,) having one weapon of defence, (their bottle,) having left their guns leaning against a tree behind them, and two huge bears planted between themselves and the tree. In this situation they tried to frighten the bears by hallooing. The bears, however, were not to be hissed down; but showed a disposition to commence hostilities by showed a disposition to commence hostilities by advancing toward them, snarling and gnashing

their teeth, like hungry cannibals.

Their case, for a short time, appeared desperate indeed. Patridge fainted with fright, and fell to the ground, which was a little descending, and rolled, as if by design, immediately under a large cut of hemlock bark, which was partly raised from the ground; and as he came in contact with it, it fell from the limb which supported t, and brought it exactly over his body, all that saved his life. His companion is all that saved his life. His companion, being a very athletic man, took to a tree, and in climb-ing was but very little in advance of his pursuers. Both bears at first ascended the tree after him, but one soon abandoned it and went off through As soon as Bird had ascended as high as he

deemed prudent, by supporting himself with his hands, he was enabled to keep the remaining bear at bay with his feet. This he did for about knife from his pocket with one hand, he lost his hold upon the tree, and came down upon the bear with his whole weight, which was more than poor Bruin bargained for. They both came to the ground, Bird topmost. In descending, the bear fell across a limb, which broke, and the pieces inverted, and penetrated so far into his side as to cause his death immediately. The only damage Mr. Bird sustained, was the loss of his pantaloons, and about twenty scratches upon the calves of his legs, which are not severe. It is supposed the bears were induced to quit their dens by the lumbermen who are operating near the place where they were first discovered.—
[Bangor Enquirer.

Three hundred dols. in bills and a \$5 gold piece, were stolen on Sunday evening last from the dwelling house of Capt. Zenas D. Bassett, of Hyannis, Mass. A pane of glass was broken and desk drawn up to the window, and the money taken therefrom. \$100 reward is offered for the detection of the thief or the recovery of

"Can there be a true Christian Church, with-"Madam, do you think frocks are becoming sion in New York. Rev. Dr. Wainright, of the Episcopal, and Rev. Dr. Potts of the Presbyterian Church, are the disputants. It is our impression that themselves and their hearers "will be of the same opinion still."

"Madam, do you think frocks are becoming garments?" "No, sir, they are garments already."

PUNCH'S LAST. Why is fortune like P?—

Because it makes an Ass pass.

LEGISLATIVE.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE 28

most difficult cases; will exhibit his lancet wire and prescribe infallible cures for every disease, from a sore eye to the gout or consumption.

Worcestor.

On Manufactures—Southwick of Middlesex, Clarke of Essex.

On Fisheries—Davis of Barnstable, Hammond

On Public Charitable Institutions—Abbott of Hampden, Metcalf of Norfolk.
On the Library—Adams of Suffolk, Dodge of Essex, Allen of Hampshire.
On Agriculture—Allen of Hampshire, Hayward of Middlesex.
On Education—Gardner of Bristol, Abbott of

NARROW Escape from two Bears. There have been so many hoaxes successfully palmed off upon the public in the shape of "Bear stories," that it is with some reluctance we publish the following statement, although we have it directly over the signature of Mr. Samuel Carter, of Perry, who obtained the facts, as he says, from Mr. Bird, whom he characterizes as a man of undoubted character. We give Mr. Carter's own words as follows:

Two young men, Charles Patridge and James M. Bird, shouldered their guns on Thursday week, and with knapsacks and canteens well filled with the good things of this world, sallied forth into a neighboring wood in search of game. They had travelled about four miles, when they found themselves in the midst of a heavy growth

VIRGINIA. By a report of the financial cor mittee, made to the Legislature of Virginia, it appears that the aggregate debt of the State, is \$7,350,280 20—annual interest thereon \$430,-427 31—making a total of \$7,780,707 61.

The Waldo Signal says that the thermoneter at Belfast, (Maine,) on Tuesday last, ranged at twelve degrees below zero. In Brunswick, it was 13 degrees below.

POLITE CONVERSATION. Mr. Brown.-Good corning, Mrs. Smith, I hope I have the pleas-

ure of seeing you quite—!

Mrs. Smith.—Quite, thank you.

Mr. B.—And Mr. Smith, I hope is quite—! Mrs. S .- Quite, thank you. Mr. B .- And all the-!

Mrs. S.—Quite, thank you.

Mr. B.—Has your eldest boy quite recovered om the- ! Mrs. S.—Quite, thank you.
Mr. B.—The weather is exceedingly—

Mrs. S.—It is, indeed.
Mrs. S.—It is, indeed.
Mrs. B.—Have you been riding to-day in—!
Mrs. S.—No; the day is so very—
Mr. B.—Ah—yes—exactly. [A pease.]

Mr. B.—A.—a.—a.—a.—a.
Mrs. S.—I beg your pardon.
Mr. B.—I didn't say—
Mrs. S.—Oh! I thought you were saying—
Mr. B.—No.

Mrs. S.—Indeed!
Mr. B.—Well, I musn't detain you from Mrs. S .- Good mor'- [Execut owner

"John," said a down-east gal to her beau,